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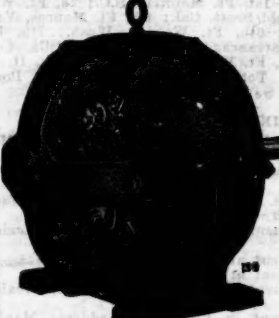
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Department and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans. Major Gen. Leonard Wood ordered to command the Eastern Department.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., in temporary command.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. H. A. Greene, Infantry, in temporary command.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Bliss, Texas. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Col. C. J. Crane, 9th Inf.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. John P. Wiser.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Col. Richard H. Wilson, 14th Inf., in temporary command.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

Vera Cruz, Mexico.—Reinforced Brigade, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Vera Cruz, Mexico; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Gilroy, Santa Clara county, Cal.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; H, Texas City, Texas; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Vera Cruz, Mexico; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.—arrived June 1, 1913; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.; Field Hospital No. 5 and Ambulance Co. No. 5, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 6 and Ambulance Co. No. 6, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C.; Field Hospital No. 7 and Ambulance Co. No. 7, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Evacuation Hospital No. 1, Galveston, Texas.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C, I and K, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; D and L, Calexico, Cal.; M, Yosemite National Park, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

3d Cav.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A, B, C, D, L and M, Brownsville, Texas; I and K, Rio Grande City, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Trinidad, Colo.

6th Cav.—Troops I and K, at Vera Cruz, Mexico; remainder of regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Fort William McKinley, Rizal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs., Troops E, F, I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Douglas, Ariz.; G and H, Slaughter's Ranch, Ariz.; A, Alamo Huecho, N.M.; B, Hachita, N.M.; C, Culberson's Ranch, N.M.; D, Laing's Ranch, N.M.

10th Cav. (colored).—Troop L, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Hqrs. and B, C and F, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E and I, Naco, Ariz.; D and K, Forrest, Ariz.; A, G, H, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Nogales, Ariz.; detachment Troop A (ten), Yuma, Ariz.

11th Cav.—Ordered May 1 to Trinidad, Colo., and is distributed in various districts.

12th Cav.—Hqrs. and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Trinidad, Colo.; Troops A, B, C and D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; Troops E and H, Canon City, Colo.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. The headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, K, L and M, El Paso, Texas; H, Columbus, N.M.; I, Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops C and G, Ft. Clark, Texas; B, D, F and H, Eagle Pass, Texas; Troop E and Machine-gun Platoon (detachment Troop C ordered to Fort Clark), Del Rio, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Texas; I and K, Marfa, Texas; D, Fabens, Texas; A, Ft. Hancock, Texas; B, Sierra Blanca, Texas; C, Clint, Texas; L and M, Alpine, Texas.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Batteries A, B and C, Ft. McKinley, Rizal; Hqrs., D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga.

2d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Vera Cruz, Mexico; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Regt. and Battl'n. Hqrs., Batteries A and B, El Paso, Texas; C, Camp Ft. Bliss, Texas; D, Brownsville, Texas; E, Laredo, Texas; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 37th.*Ft. McKinley, Me.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 39th. On duty as Infantry at Brownsville, Texas.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 42d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

9th.*Ft. Warren, Mass. 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. Will leave about May 23, 1914, for station at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

14th.*Ft. Greble, R.I. 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

16th.*Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.

17th.*Ft. Washington, Md. 50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th.*Ft. Caswell, N.C. 51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 54th.*Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. Greble, Me. 55th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 57th.*On border duty as Infantry at Tecate, Cal.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 58th.*Ft. Monroe, Va.

28th.*Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

29th. On border duty as Infantry at Tecate, Cal. 60th.*Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 61st. On border duty as Infantry at San Ysidro and Calexico, Cal.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

34th.*Ft. Stevens, Ore. 65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 66th. On border duty as Infantry at Tecate, Cal.

67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. 119th. Ft. Washington, Md. Arrived January, 1913. Will leave June 23, 1914, for station at Ft. Grant, Panama, Canal Zone.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 120th.*Ft. Strong, Mass.

70th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912. 121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

72d.*Ft. Screven, Ga. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

Arrived January, 1913. 127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 128th. On border patrol duty as Infantry. Address Brownsville, Texas.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 129th.*Ft. Adams, R.I.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 131st.*Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla. 132d.*Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

81st. Ft. Grant, Panama Canal Zone. 133d.*Ft. Terry, N.Y.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

83d. Ft. Strong, Mass. 135th.*Ft. Totten, N.Y.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 136th.*Ft. Hancock, N.J.

85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 137th.*Ft. Hancock, N.J.

86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1914. 138th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 139th.*Ft. Du Pont, Del.

88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 140th.*Ft. Howard, Md.

89th. Ft. Williams, Me. 141st.*Ft. Strong, Mass.

90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911. 142d.*Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.

91st. Jackson Bks., Fla. 143d. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived June 1, 1913.

92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 144th.*Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 146th.*Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

95th.*Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911. 147th.*On border duty as Infantry at Tecate, Cal.

96th. Ft. Revere, Mass. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 149th. Ft. Casey, Cal.

98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 150th.*Ft. Ward, Wash.

99th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Dec. 3, 1913. 151st.*Ft. Andrews, Mass.

100th.*Ft. Terry, N.Y. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.

101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

102d. Ft. Adams, R.I. 154th.*Ft. McKinley, Me.

103d. Ft. Howard, Md. 155th.*Ft. Williams, Me.

104th.*Ft. Armstrong, H.T. Arrived June 1, 1913. 156th.*Ft. Constitution, N.H.

105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. Arrived July, 1909. 157th.*Ft. Terry, N.Y.

106th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

107th. Ft. Preble, Me. 159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.

108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.

110th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 162d.*Ft. Dade, Fla.

111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. 163d.*Ft. Pickens, Fla.

112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 164th.*On border patrol duty as Infantry. Address Brownsville, Texas.

113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 165th.*Ft. Totten, N.Y.

114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

117th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 169th.*Ft. Monroe, Va.

118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 170th.*On duty as Infantry on Texas border. Address Brownsville, Texas.

*Mine companies.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 28.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 28, 1914.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Camp Keithley, Mindanao; E, F, G and H, Ludlow Bks., Mindanao; I and L, Angur Bks., Jolo; K and M, Pettit Bks., Mindanao. Regiment arrived in Philippines March 4, 1912.

9th Inf.—On border patrol. Address Laredo, Texas.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Panama—arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment at Nogales, Ariz.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Oct. 31, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, G and Machine-gun Platoon, Cuartel de España, Manila; F, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal.

(Continued on page 1263.)

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BOMBARDING FROM AIRSHIPS.

In all accounts of aerial attacks on warships as in the rather uncertain descriptions which have come from the Constitutionalists in Mexico about the havoc wrought by their aeroplanes upon the enemy, nothing has been said about what the rifle shots on the ground were doing all the time the airship was discharging its projectiles. There has been a singular silence on this point which is very significant, for it has all along been the contention of those who have recognized the limitations of aircraft in the dropping of explosives that if they could get near enough they might do damage to the target on earth or water, but their whole value is summed up in that phrase, "near enough." With proper gunfire on the earth, aircraft should be kept at such a height that it would be impossible for them to drop any projectiles that would have more than a mere chance of hitting the target. Not only will the modern high-power rifle avail to keep airships so high that whatever hits they make on the earth will be by pure luck, but when the artillery designed for attack on aerial craft is taken into consideration, it can be seen that great risks aviators run in getting too near the earth. The position of the aviator is one of such precariousness that he may be trusted to keep farther away from possible injury by bullets or shells than would a scout or an artilleryman on the ground, for the persons on the earth, even if their vehicle is damaged, may reasonably hope to escape death, but the aviator, if his machine crumples under him, is sure to be dashed to death. Hence when stories appear in the daily press about the wonderful achievement of this or that airman in "bombarding" something they should always receive a skeptical reception unless there is an intelligent accompanying explanation of what was taking place among the riflemen or artillerymen on the ground. These magnified descriptions of the feats of aerial fighters are not welcomed by the careful and conservative Army and Navy pilots of aeroplanes, as they tend to educate the public in the wrong direction and to feed the popular imagination with pictures of impossible performances by air fighters. Consequently when the time comes for real fighting to be done aloft, the airmen, working within the limitations of their field, may find themselves vigorously depreciated by the expectant public eager to hear of some improbable feat like those already retailed by a sensational press, and the real value of aeroplanes as scouts may be overlooked.

Our columns have told from time to time of the efforts of inventors to devise some apparatus that would enable the aviator to control the flight of the projectile after it has been dropped from the shifting, moving platform of the aeroplane. The effectiveness of such a device would depend, of course, upon the distance over which this control would be operative, for manifestly it would be of little value if it would control explosives only when the discharge took place within easy range of rifle fire. During the Italo-Turco war it was found that the swift-moving aeroplane had to remain at a height of 4,500 feet to be out of range of the indifferent rifle fire of the poorly trained Turks. One does not need to be told that an object on the earth, even so large as a marching column of men or a fort presents a very small object from the height of 4,500 feet, the elevation of some very respectable mountains. Whether any invention will permit an aviator to control the flight of a projectile once it has plunged downward from such a height is the question that will be answered one way or the other before very long, but it is always worth while to remember that for other military devices claims have been made that have not been justified by the results of years. One of these was the dynamite gun, a type of

which was despatched to the scene of the naval operations against Cuba in the Spanish War of 1898. A listening world was told that several shells from that weapon would simply wipe out fortifications and leave a city at the mercy of the besiegers. The gun was sent, but it was soon retired into obscurity as being of little practical value. So also when the dirigible torpedo was invented. It was believed by some that it could roam about the sea at the will of the director on shore, but this kind of explosive was found to have its limitations. It is quite conceivable that in the dropping of a bomb from a height of several hundred feet above the earth hits may be made upon a target, but when this distance is increased ten times or so, as rifle fire will make imperative, the difficulties of control must become correspondingly greater.

A TEXAN OPINION OF THE ARMY.

If the Army is what some of its detractors have from time to time accused it of being, an anachronism in our busy twentieth century civilization, which demands results and again results as the reason for the existence of an institution; if it has no real part in the complex machinery of our existing social order, the place where we should look for a demonstration of its uselessness would be the community in whose life it had been a large part for a considerable time. No community in the United States has been in such close touch with so large a body of troops in the last few months as Galveston, Texas. There if anywhere should be heard condemnation of the Army and expressions of relief at the departure from its environs of the Regular troops for their duties in Vera Cruz. Yet when the soldiers came to go, the Galveston Daily News had this to say of them: "The sojourn of eleven or twelve thousand troops for more than a year among us has taught us something priceless in its influence upon our welfare, and we must look deeper than the surface of martial pageantry to find it. This great revelation is that science in its prevention of certain fatal diseases is very nearly absolute. There has been at this large camp of soldiers, for example, not a single case of typhoid fever during the many months of its establishment. Immediately upon laying out the camp, the Army surgeons instituted their campaign of prevention. Sanitary regulations were made as inflexible as any disciplinary order for the control of the men. Breeding places of disease were hunted out and destroyed and unremitting care was taken to prevent their re-generation. The health of the soldier was regarded as the prime desideratum of the military organization and it was obtained and retained with remarkable success. There is no institution of our country that makes more valiant, aggressive or triumphant war against the evils of insanitation than the Army. The mark of its glory is in the saving and not in the taking of human lives.

"The Army has wrought itself into this efficient machine for the suppression of disease by industrious application of scientific methods. It has acquired the greater efficiency that comes of long practice; but if its splendid example be followed diligently it will not require a decade, nor half that time, to demonstrate its practicability in all communal organizations, be they camps of Militia (of which we now have one along the border), hamlets, villages, towns or cities. Results will be immediate, and they will grow in consequence in proportion to the duration of faithful adherence to accepted practices. There is for Galveston, there is for every city whose representatives have had opportunity to study the sanitary organization of the Army and its efficient working, an inspiration as well as an example which it would profit all to heed."

Here then is a holding up of the Army as a missionary of health and healing, as the apostle of scientific sanitation, and as an agency to come in contact with which is to receive an inspiration for communal progress in the art of saving human lives. There is here the suggestion that Galveston has gained materially by the proximity of the Army and that other cities would gain also if they could have at their gates such an organized expression of sanitary intelligence and properly directed interest in the care of the public health. This sentiment of the Galveston News reflects the feelings of other communities which have been brought into close touch with the soldiers as was San Antonio in the days of the 1911 mobilization. To the people there also the departure of the Regulars came as a positive loss and there was a unanimity of opinion among the leading men of the community that the presence of the large camp had furnished salutary lessons in guarding the health of the city that could not perhaps have been supplied in any other way. The same attitude has been manifested in other places where only small bodies of Regulars have been stationed. Their going away has always been the occasion for expressions of regret mingled with satisfaction that the community had enjoyed the uplifting influences which came from association with them. All these sentiments are evidences of a better public understanding of the work of the Army and of its place in the life of the nation.

The twenty-first Universal Peace Congress will be held in Vienna, Sept. 15-19 next, it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first Congress in 1889 and the hundredth since the peace of Vienna rearranged Europe and sent Napoleon to Elba. The Congress will meet in the Austrian Parliament building by special favor of the Government. An exceptionally full program of festivities, visits and entertainments has been arranged by a

Vienna committee and the Austrian government has authorized large reductions of the railway fares for those attending the Congress. The subjects discussed will be "Economic Influence of Armaments on Commerce and Industry"; "The Economic Effects of the Balkan War"; "A Draft Convention for the Reduction of Armaments"; "Education as a Method of Insuring the Peace of the World"; "The International Tribunal at The Hague"; "An International Navy (Police Force)"; "The Problem of Franco-German Relations"; "The Participation of Parliaments in Foreign Policy"; and "The Relations between Home and Foreign Policy." The elections which have just closed in France were distinguished by a campaign by the peace people, represented by seven nation-wide organizations. These societies did not favor the candidates of any of the many parties, but made the basis of their choice the attitude of the candidate in respect to international policy and membership in the Interparliamentary Union. The appeal made to the voters by the peace societies was sent through the mail to electors, in many cases posted on the bulletins reserved for the advertising matter of candidates or displayed by the societies themselves.

While the newspaper accounts of the exposed position of General Funston's command at Vera Cruz may be exaggerated, it must be admitted that with his present force he is not in a strong position to defend Vera Cruz against a large force. An army of 17,000, which is the estimated strength of the Mexican troops around Vera Cruz, under a good leadership would be able to give General Funston considerable trouble, if it could not capture his brigade. The weakness of General Funston's position at Vera Cruz grows out of the position of the water works. These are about twelve miles distant from Vera Cruz and a little over six miles from the sea. In order to protect the works with the land force, it will be necessary to defend a line twelve miles long. Otherwise it is feared that the water main could be torn up at almost any point along this length of line. It is doubtful whether the guns of the ships would be much protection six miles inland, although the Army's base at Vera Cruz could be easily protected by the guns of the fleet. Just why the rest of the Field Artillery at Texas City has not been sent to Vera Cruz as originally planned is difficult to see. There are now only twelve mountain guns of the 4th Field Artillery and nineteen 3-inch guns attached to the Marine Corps at Vera Cruz. This is not enough field artillery to resist an attack from anything like the force of troops that are supposed to be stationed in the vicinity of Vera Cruz. In fact, there is no reason why another brigade of troops should not be sent to Vera Cruz, unless the Administration feels that it will have use for them in northern Mexico. Of course, the negotiations of the mediators may meet with success. But why take any chances of a disaster or even temporary defeat at Vera Cruz? Why not send sufficient troops there, not only to hold the position, but to move on to Mexico if war should come? One of the most effective means to prevent war would be to have Vera Cruz occupied by a division of troops which would discourage any attack by the Mexicans. It might be possible that the movement of a large body of troops at this time would irritate the Mexicans, but it would appear a better policy to protect our Army against the possibilities of a disaster in any event.

No steps are being taken to relieve any of the officers of the Army on detached service. These include military attachés, inspector-instructors of the National Guard and officers on duty at colleges. As we previously announced the "Manchu" law has been suspended and all officers on detached service will remain at their present stations until the Mexican situation is cleared up. In the event of hostilities, of course, all officers on duty with the National Guard and at colleges will be relieved immediately. Many of the officers in the diplomatic service will also be sent to join their organizations. While no steps have been taken recently at the War Department in the preparation for hostilities, a condition of uncertainty as to plans for future detail and assignments prevails. The importance of having Regular officers serve with the Organized Militia as inspector-instructors has become apparent during the consideration of plans for the mobilization of the National Guard as Volunteers. Officers who have served with the Guard are acquainted with the qualifications of Organized Militia officers and the conditions of the different organizations throughout the country. In the event of war their recommendations will receive serious consideration in the commissioning of National Guard officers in the Volunteer Army. It is understood that recommendations will be asked from such officers as well as from the Governors of the states. At the same time the state authorities and National Guard officers have become acquainted with the ability of the officers who have served with the Guard. A number of states have asked the War Department to assign inspector-instructors to the Volunteer organizations of their states. It is evident that National Guard officers would prefer to serve with Regular officers with whom they are acquainted than to have strangers assigned to their organization. Just now this feature of the system of assigning Regular officers to the National Guard as inspector-instructors appears to be more important than, or at least as important as, the work which the Regular Army has done in assisting in the development of Organized Militia.

The difficulties which beset the editor of the Mexican Herald and his assistants in the City of Mexico just about the time the American troops landed at Vera Cruz are told by Mr. Sidney Smith in some special correspondence to the Boston Globe. The Mexican Herald, printed in English, is owned and edited by Mr. Paul Hudson, who is a son of the late Brig. Gen. Joseph Hudson, U.S.V., who owned the Topeka-Kansas Capital. Mr. Hudson has resided in Mexico for seventeen years. When the news of the occupation of Vera Cruz reached Mexico City on April 21 Mr. Hudson was made aware of the feelings of the Mexican citizens by a shower of brickbats which were thrown through his windows. He promptly reached a decision that he had better transport the Mexican Herald as quickly as possible to Vera Cruz within the American lines. He abandoned his newspaper plant, which had been in operation since the turbulent times of the revolution, after the brickbats came through the windows and mobs formed around the Mexican Herald building shouting, "Death to the Gringos." Mr. Hudson's private apartments were on the second floor of the building. He called his staff together and told them of his decision to move to Vera Cruz provided he could get a train. Mr. Hudson and his staff managed to secure accommodation on a refugee train in the night that was made up through the efforts of the British Minister, Sir Lionel Carden, and the German Minister, Rear Admiral Baron Paul von Hintze. The only equipment Mr. Hudson and his assistants had save a scant supply of personal baggage was some matrices of a few issues of the paper for the purpose of casting the front page head of the paper, and standing advertisements. At Vera Cruz Mr. Hudson made arrangements for the printing of the Mexican Herald with the proprietor of La Opinion, and the Mexican Herald was on the streets of Vera Cruz three days after the offices in Mexico City had been abandoned. Even in Vera Cruz the difficulties of getting out an English newspaper were many, but were finally overcome. A tropical rain flooded the building, and in the composing room the compositors had to walk on planks, and the linotype operators had to sit with their feet on boxes. The make-up men, too, had to walk on planks set around the composing stones. Some of the Mexican operators had never set a word of English, and the first proofs caused a terrible struggle on the part of Mr. Hudson and his assistants to get them "clean." The Mexican headline artist in setting the line of copy marked "Bryan Wants Mediation" made the mistake of setting it "Bryan Wants Meditation."

Those who are seeking a proper solution of the vexed question of pier extension along the Hudson river dock front in New York city owe another debt to the military services, for through tests in the model experimental basin in Washington important information has been obtained that should affect largely the final decision in this troublesome matter. In the basin were reproduced in miniature the physical peculiarities of the dock encroachments and the tidal prisms of the Hudson, more especially in that section between Castle Point on the Jersey shore and the Chelsea section of Manhattan Island. The Army Engineers and the experts of the Dock Department of New York could not agree as to the probable effects of further extensions to the Chelsea piers. The engineers believed that further encroachments upon the flow of the river would cause serious perturbations and probably increase the velocity of the tidal movements. The city authorities wished to build longer piers within the narrowed section of the river in order to accommodate one thousand foot liners, although the river there is already only 2,800 feet wide navigably. Col. William T. Russell, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., as senior member of the Harbor Line Board, urged that experiments be made in the naval tank at Washington to determine the possible effects of further narrowing of the river. The varying perturbations set up in the water by the different sizes of models were photographed by a moving picture machine. As a result of these tests the Army Engineers of the Harbor Line Board emphatically concluded that the "fairway of the Hudson river should not be further decreased, especially in the vicinity of the Chelsea reach." Pictures of the device for making these novel tests with photographs were published in the Scientific American. Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, U.S.N., and Lieut. Col. H. C. Newcomer, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., prepared the apparatus and facilities for the tests. The difficulties experienced by the new German liner Vaterland this week in going to her dock and leaving it in New York, when barges were submerged by the rollers she cast up and when hawsers holding smaller steamers to their piers were broken by the strain caused by the pull of the ships when tossed by the Vaterland's waves, show that the stream is none too large now and that further restriction of free water space will tend to increase the dangers of navigation in the North River just as the Army Engineers have repeatedly maintained.

The third National Exhibition in Berne, Switzerland, opened on May 15 and will last until Oct. 15, its object being to present a complete picture on a comprehensive scale of the economic and social achievements of the Swiss people. In the section of national defense the military pavilion contains the exhibits of the Swiss War Offices and shows the army Red Cross service, with a mountain ambulance corps and military ambulance chests. The main portion of the building is intended to elucidate the Swiss army system of to-day, and contains information about preliminary military training, cadet corps, volunteer rifle associations and other voluntary military organizations, as well as a historical collection of the armor worn and weapons used in past times. This collection shows not only how Swiss army equipment has changed in the course of centuries, but it includes many weapons brought home by Swiss mercenaries from their numerous foreign campaigns. These weapons, some of which are very rare, have been lent by various Swiss museums. A number of interesting military tournaments will be held during the exhibition, and some exciting shooting matches. Shooting matches in the Alpine Republic are of ancient date, and the accuracy of the Swiss marksmen was again proved last September at the rifle shooting contest at Camp Perry, Ohio, where Switzerland retained for the fourteenth time out of sixteen the world championship in the Free International Team Match. The site of the exhibition at Berne is on an elevated plateau to the northwest of the city, on the borders of the Bremgarten Forest. It commands a wonderful view of the Bernese Oberland. The

area of the grounds measures some 500,000 square metres, of which 135,000 are covered with the buildings, the remainder laid out to harmonize with the neighboring forest.

The seventh annual convention of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States closed at Washington, D.C., May 22, with a dinner. Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., Chief of Staff, one of the principal speakers, in discussing the Mexican crisis expressed the belief that the United States has a larger task in handling a possible invasion of the southern republic than it is well prepared for with a small army. He complimented Secretary Garrison, of the War Department, and added: "Mr. Garrison is one man who does not fail to take seriously the task which would be involved should we invade Mexico. It would entail the moving of the Regular Army, which is but a small unit of the force necessary to guard the interests now in Mexico. Our Army of trained and disciplined men prepared to be moved to Mexico numbers about 32,000 men. It would be necessary to call out the Volunteers, officered by men commissioned on actual service, for it has been said by the Secretary of War that no man without experience will be given a commission." Officers of the society were elected as follows: Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., commander-general; Col. Oliver C. Bosbyshell, Philadelphia, treasurer-general; the Rev. Henry N. Wayne, New York, registrar-general; James Alston Cabell, Richmond, judge advocate-general; the Rev. Henry A. F. Hoyt, Pennsylvania, chaplain-general; Major Joseph M. Heller, U.S.V., Washington, D.C., surgeon-general; Major R. A. De Bussey, N.G.N.Y., deputy secretary-general; Osmond D. Clark, Vermont, deputy treasurer-general; the Rev. Edward D. Smith, Wisconsin, historian-general; and Major Guy A. Boyle, U.S.V., Indianapolis, recorder-general.

A vigorous tone of patriotic protest against certain sentimental theories of the day was given by the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., former moderator of the Congregational Church of the United States, in his annual sermon to the 13th Regiment, Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., of which he is chaplain, on Sunday, May 24. His theme was "Manhood and the Militia." He said that, while an advocate of peace, he believed there comes a time in the life of nations when sentiment should be put aside, and when force and a good right arm are necessary to bring some people to terms. Continuing, Dr. Boynton said: "All governments ultimately rest upon force. You may talk about man's inhumanity to man as much as you please and I will talk with you, but after all no government is secure without force. We stand ready as soldiers to offer all we have that our institutions, such as churches, schools and homes, may be secure. People should begin to understand what the Army, Navy and National Guard mean, and all young men should affiliate themselves with the state service in order that in any emergency they may be possessed of the required experience. The soldier should be a strong man, physically and in character and conduct as well." He said that if the emergency required it would give him great pleasure to go with his comrades to do whatever duty the military necessities of the nation might impose upon them.

Giving the warning that in no case can the embankment be regarded as a safe bed for heavy masonry buildings or for large machine shops, Henry Nash Babcock, assistant engineer, explains in the May-June issue of Professional Memoirs with diagrams and cuts the enlargement of Governors Island in New York Harbor. In 1900 a board of Army officers recommended an enlargement covering about eighty-four and a half acres, but under orders of the Secretary of War in 1902 this enlargement was increased to 103½ acres. Prior to 1900 the island contained 69.8 acres. The total cost of the sea wall and foundation has been \$195,233, and of the masonry wall \$143,543, the average cost per foot being \$47. The enlargement consisting of 103½ acres is nearly level, is mostly seeded down to grass and is ready for use. It has been constructed at a cost of about \$10,300 per acre. The filling amounted to about 4,787,748 cubic yards, nearly all of this costing 10.03 cents a yard. The masonry wall has settled with the riprap an average of 0.8 feet, and at one point 2.4 feet. When it reaches a permanent level, presumably in two or three years, the coping course for nearly one-half its length should be lifted and a leveling course placed beneath. Much has been said about the skill and carefulness of the skippers of New York Harbor, but this article says that the new sea wall has been run into by vessels three times under conditions showing inexcusable neglect by the navigators.

The Retail Baker of New York city ascribes the origin of "O.K." as a familiar abbreviation to the label on the Army hardtack tins of the 'fifties and 'sixties, preferring this to the more familiar explanation which makes the letters an abbreviation of "Oil Korreet." It quotes Civil War Reminiscences of A. Hunnius, of Leavenworth, Kas., as follows: "Among the supplies that the War Department used to buy were crackers made by the old Orrin-Kendall Cracker Company, of Chicago. The boxes in which these crackers came were marked O.-K. We were always eager to get hold of the O.-K. crackers, because they were always sure to be good; while many other brands were likely to be spoiled or wormy. And gradually O.K. came to be a synonym among the soldiers for something that was above par." The Retail Baker reproduces an advertisement of "O. Kendall's Steam Bakery" in Chicago published about 1858, and expresses the belief that his initials were undoubtedly the true origin of O.K. Kendall, it adds, realized a fortune out of his biscuit bakery and after the war gave up baking and converted his biscuit office into a real estate and brokerage bureau. His name appears in the Chicago directory as late as 1870.

Commodore Jacob W. Miller, Naval Militia, N.Y., retired, who is vice-president of the Boston, Cape Cod and New York Canal Company, has published the toll rates effective upon the opening of the Cape Cod Canal during the coming summer. For yachts, motor boats, other

uncommercial vessels, and vessels carrying passengers and freight, the rates are from a minimum of \$3 for less than 15 feet to \$100 for 950 to 999 tons. For vessels carrying crude material the rates vary between \$6 for 25 to 29 feet to \$56 for 450 to 499 tons, and for vessels without cargo from \$3 to \$24 from a minimum of 25 to 29 feet to a maximum of from 450 to 499 tons.

Some forty thousand persons attended the solemn high mass for soldiers and sailors who died in the service of their country offered at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., May 24. An altar was erected in the center of the campus fronting the Marine Barracks, and various military and civic bodies were ranged about the altar. Arrangements for the mass were under the auspices of Gloucester Naval Camp, S.A.W.V. Mgr. James N. Connolly, of Manhattan, was the celebrant of the mass. He was assisted by the Rev. John P. Chidwick, formerly a chaplain in the Navy, as deacon, and the Rev. John J. Brady, naval chaplain, U.S.N., as sub-deacon. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Francis J. Sullivan, of Manhattan, and the Rev. W. J. Cleary, of Brooklyn, was master of ceremonies. Among the organizations attending the mass were the 69th N.G.N.Y., under Col. L. D. Conley; detachments of the 14th and 47th Regiments, N.G.N.Y., and the 1st Regiment, Irish Volunteers, the second division of United Spanish War Veterans, the New York camps in numerical order, under command of Department Commander Ralph H. Parker, and various other semi-military and civic bodies.

The national forest reservation commission, of which the Secretary of War is a member, has approved the purchase of the Pisgah Forest in North Carolina from the estate of the late George W. Vanderbilt, at an average price of \$5 an acre. The tract consists of 86,700 acres and the total cost is therefore \$433,500. The price paid is less than the average for other tracts already acquired although the Pisgah Forest has been developed by its former owner into one of the best forest properties in the country. The tract includes portions of four counties and covers the entire eastern slope and portions of the northern and western slopes of the Pisgah range, one of the most prominent of the southern Appalachians. Mrs. Vanderbilt offered the tract at a valuation over \$200,000 below that at which it was held by her husband, wishing to make such disposition of the forest as will maintain in the fullest and most permanent way its national value as an object lesson in forestry, as well as its wonderful beauty and charm. Its ownership by the nation, she believes, will alone make its preservation permanent and certain.

Now comes the Richmond Times-Dispatch with the claim that it scooped the world in the publication of General Grant's famous expression, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." This was brought about by the capture of a courier who was carrying the famous message from General Grant to Washington. The Times-Dispatch related it in a column containing items which appeared in that paper fifty years ago. In this connection the Times-Dispatch of fifty years ago said: "The War Department was last night without any official information from General Lee. There is evidence, however, that the fighting must begin again at any hour. A courier was captured by a squad of our Cavalry day before yesterday, bearing messages from General Grant to Washington, among others, the following: 'We have ended the sixth day of very heavy fighting. The result to this time is somewhat in our favor. Our losses have been very heavy, as well as those of the enemy. I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.'"

When conditions in Mexico indicated that there was a possibility of need for additional aeroplanes for the Navy Mr. Lambert, a public-spirited man, at his own expense organized the U.S. Aviation Reserve Corps. The Navy Department accepted his offer, and he proceeded personally to inspect aeroplanes that might be available for use of the Navy. He traveled extensively over the East and Middle West, visiting all places where there was a possibility of obtaining any aeroplanes. He also got in touch with the aviators that had already volunteered for the Reserve Corps to ascertain if they were ready should they be called upon. As a result of his work there are enrolled in the Reserve Corps, and would be available if necessary, twenty aviators and seventeen mechanics fitted for work in the Navy; thirty-eight aviators and twenty-two mechanics fitted for land work; also a list of aeroplanes that might be purchased if required has been prepared. All this information will be kept on file in the Navy Department for future use.

"Brig. Gen. James Parker, commanding the 1st Cavalry Brigade," says the N.Y. Evening Post, "considers regimental bands are unnecessary and expensive. He believes, however, that every large post should have a band, that should remain at headquarters, irrespective of the movements of the various regiments. In view of this, General Parker has a plan which will be tested by the 3d Cavalry. Instead of the regulation band, the regiment will have only trumpeters, and they will be required to sling their instruments on their backs and carry guns in line with the other men. Major Robert H. Rolfe, depot quartermaster, has been advised by the Quartermaster Corps in Washington that instruments have been ordered from France for the experiments. There will be thirty trumpets, two of which will be bass."

Companies A, B, C and D, comprising the 1st Battalion of the 14th U.S. Infantry, now on duty at Fort George Wright, Wash., will proceed by rail to Seattle, Wash., in time to take the transport from that city about June 25 for points in Alaska to relieve the 30th Infantry. The battalion has been assigned to stations in Alaska as follows: Battalion headquarters and Companies A and C go to Forts William H. Seward and Liscum. At the latter fort one officer and fifty enlisted men of Companies A and C, to be selected by the battalion commander, will form the garrison. Company B will take station at Fort Gibbon, and Company D will be divided between Forts St. Michael and Davis.

THE CAPTURE OF PORT ROYAL, 1861.

ADMIRAL DU PONT'S LETTERS CONCERNING THE PORT ROYAL EXPEDITION.

Communicated by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner.

Through the kindness of Miss Mary Winter Davis, the only surviving child of the late Hon. Henry Winter Davis, I have been permitted to copy the following letters, which were written by Admiral S. F. Du Pont, while commanding the Port Royal Expedition, in the autumn of 1861. His official despatches in regard to that expedition will be found in the official records of the Union and Confederate Navies, Series L, Vol. 12, pages 259 and following, and in the official despatches and letters of Rear Admiral Du Pont, printed at Wilmington, Del., in 1883, beginning at page 39, and extending to page 64. The expedition is treated at length in naval histories of the war, such as Admiral Daniel Ammen's *Atlantic Coast*, Chapter 2, and both the importance of the event and the intrinsic value of the letters themselves, make them worthy of publication.

Wabash, Port Royal, S.C., Nov. 6, 1861.

My dear Davis: I expect to attack the forts on Hilton Head Island, in two or three hours, and I feel like dropping a line, knowing your deep interest in me and my movements in connection with our expedition.

We have encountered gales, first one off Hatteras, on the shores of which two of the ships touched, the *Baltic*, one of them—the second, one of those fierce southeast gales which approach a hurricane in the squalls, but fortunately are not of long duration. On the following morning, one vessel of the fifty was in sight from the deck of the *Wabash*. Completely dispersed. It was not pleasant, but I took it calmly. I had given all the rendezvous to be opened only in case of separation.

On Monday morning I reached off here, eight or nine sail along with me, and the uprising dots on the horizon told me we should regain a portion anyhow of our party. The bar is ten miles out, a feature which only nautical men can appreciate the difficulty of. Davis and Boutelle, Ass. on C. Surv., struck the channel with remarkable success. It was buoyed on one side, and a vessel placed at the turning point into it—by three o'clock he sent me word I could land in the light draft ships. Before night I had in all the gunboats and all the transports drawing less than fifteen feet. The rebel gunboats made a show of appearing, fired a good deal, and ran like deer when our fellows were after them. Next day, Tuesday (yesterday), I carried this ship in, ten inches to shore for a mile or two, the *Susquehanna* following, and the *Atlantic* and large transports who had declined coming in followed. As we passed the troops on the transports cheered vociferously, which we answered. The truth is it was a great nautical feat. My missing men of war began to drop in, and more transports, reporting horrid weather. One of them saved the crew of one of the transports. One of the best armed of the purchased vessels had to throw a fine battery of 8-inch guns overboard to save herself, and this enabled her to assist the Governor, a steamer which had my battalion of marines on board, until they were fortunately rescued by the *Sabine* (Ringgold), off Georgetown, where the steamer went down. They saved all their arms and equipments. The *Winfield Scott* troop ship had to throw much overboard, and so on, but the bulk are all right, though I have two or three vessels of my squadron not yet in, among them—*Pocahontas*, *Drayton*, *Florida*, *Goldsborough*—the others have been seen. I have just sent off on tide and sand the *Ericsson* transport, who stupidly got ashore. She had the harness battery on board and Hamilton with his Regulars, so Sherman (Gen. T. W. Sherman, U.S.A., who commanded the troops) has been dreadfully uneasy about it. The *Baltic* is not yet in, or the *Great Republic*.

So soon as we got in yesterday, I sent up to buoy off a dangerous shoal we have to pass to get at the forts, and after one or two reconnaissances, it was found the troops could not land until we took the fort, and having lost our ferryboats, saving one tug of great value to us, there seemed no chance of a joint operation—they landing while we kept the forts in play. I immediately got my things ready, sending for the captains and giving them their stations, but in spite of my energy, we could only move at 3½ o'clock, and a few minutes before sunset, this ship and *Susquehanna* grounded on the fishing rip shore, though we thought we had well passed the buoy I had placed on it. The *S.* with her paddles soon got off, this ship longer, and it was impossible to go up at so late an hour except at great disadvantage. So we anchored for the night, intending an early start, but it is blowing a hard gale and the tide is such, that if we do not wait for the ebb, we shall have to turn twice under the batteries, giving them too much chance at us. In half an hour we will try it in spite of the wind, and I trust God will give us success. There has been a certain amount of preparation here—in the forts on Hilton Head and bay point—but on the whole they were caught napping and are working every hour like beavers I believe.

We are holding the Roadstead like Hampton Roads and the show of ships is very striking, and if we had only set out to take a great harbor in the flank of the enemy, we have it already for all purposes connected with the blockading squadron. Our coal ships are dropping in, so soon as we get the aids to navigation down, it will be not difficult of access.

I do not feel satisfied at what the Army can do—but I think Sherman a good officer and he has scientific engineers among his brigadiers. Heaven bless you and yours, our friendship has been one of the great enjoyments of my life. With best regards to Mrs. Davis.

Ever your affectionate,

S. F. D. P.

Rather hard to go into a fight with three big frigates outside, but there is no help for it now, and I believe we will not want them.

Wabash, Saturday, evening, Port Royal.

Wabash, Saturday Evening.

9 November, Port Royal, (1861).

Dear Goldsborough: We have had a most complete success, and it has been purely naval from beginning to end, but to the honor of the soldiers, they are unstinted in their praises.

But few were killed and wounded, strange to say—the action was fought under way and very close to the batteries—which saved many lives. No forts on the Potomac to compare to these and the cannon large and beautiful. There is an eighty-pound rifle shot through and through the main mast, in its very center. Another between wind and water set my magazine leaking. Spanker boom shot away, and one shot from the Bay Point Battery, two miles off, killed one man, wounded two and tore up the deck so as to render it impossible to work the gun, the after trucks having gone down on the main deck as it were, both mainstays shot away twice, and the batten

ripped off the main mast precisely at the same post where the eighty pound ball passed through. Lower boom shot away and jewsharp of sheet anchor completely severed and broken in two, chain plate of fore rigging destroyed. They aimed at the bridge and countless shot went between it and the smoke stack. We found their lights on 600 yards. I think our average distance when abreast of Fort Walker about 700 yards.

John Goldsborough is not in yet, he has got into the Gulf Stream and possibly disabled. The last I saw of him he was gallantly trying to help Isaac Smith that had to throw eight 8-inch guns overboard to save herself. Governor foundered, marines saved *Sabine*, Isaac S. laid by them all night; what a merciful escape they had. I will bring your son on board here if he prefers it. Please let Biewille go to New York as soon as Steedman is out of her. He is ordered to report to you en passant.

You can form no idea of the terror we have spread in the whole southern country. Beaufort is deserted, the gunboats were up yesterday to save the light vessels, but they were burned the moment the forts surrendered, or rather were deserted, for the enemy flew in panic leaving public and private property, letters, portfolios, all their regimental archives, clothes, arms, etc. They were grandly supplied, ammunition of the most perfect kind, etc.

The contraband are wild and sacking Beaufort, in return for being shot down because they would not leave with their masters. One called out on a broad grin to Ammen, "Massa, they thought you could not do it." When Senator Drayton got on his horse to fly, his man Caesar made for the *Wabash*.

I have closed the passage between Savannah and Charleston. I believe they have obstructed the latter bar in their panic.

I shall move on to other work the moment I can see these soldier friends safe. Nothing that I could say could give an idea of the terrible effect of this ship's attack, particularly on her second assault after turning, we had got our hands well in then; but we ought to have done well for 14,000 soldiers were looking at us out of harm's way. When they saw the flag hoisted, so intense had been their emotion, that more wept than cheered. Sherman, I am told, was deeply affected. With a powerful telescope he saw our execution better than we did. He saw us dismount the two 10-inch Columbiads.

Poor old Tattall had to run like a hound from our gunboats. His steamers are very light draft and swift, or we would have caught him. Tell Van Brunt, with my cordial regards, that our port men regretted their 10-inch gun. The rifle eight got checked once, but we cleaned the vent, by sending down to my cabin to get the dusters.

Please send this to our friend Mr. Winter Davis, for I have not time to write. Ever your affectionate friend,

S. F. D. P.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

In the case of Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Brumby, U.S.N., the Comptroller reaches this conclusion: By Article 396 of the regulations, then in effect, a rear admiral when ordered to command a fleet or a division might nominate to the Secretary of the Navy certain number of officers to serve as aids. And by the same article a flag officer *afloat* might select any line officer of his command to serve as aid; but I can find no law or regulation which authorizes a rear admiral on shore duty as commandant of a shore station to either nominate to the Secretary or to select an aid. In reply to my request for information as to whether there was such authority, the Secretary of the Navy states under date of 14th instant: "In reply to the inquiry contained in the last paragraph of your letter of May 5, 1914, as to whether any authority is given a commandant of a shore station to appoint an aid, you are informed that the Department knows of no law or regulation conferring such authority upon a commandant. In the particular case of Lieutenant Commander Brumby, however, the Department considers that the commandant was vested with that authority by virtue of the Department's orders of Nov. 7, 1912, to Lieutenant Commander Brumby."

The position of aid to the commandant of a shore station, therefore, does not exist. If it did, it might be contended that the assignment of the appellant to duty as aid by Rear Admiral Doyle would entitle him to the additional pay. The position can be created only by law, regulation, or the direct appointment of the Secretary of the Navy. In my opinion the orders of Nov. 7, 1912, did not have the effect of creating the position of aid to the commandant of the Norfolk Yard but simply authorized the assignment of the appellant to any position under the commandant which the latter was authorized by law or regulation to fill. If it authorized his appointment to any position which the Secretary might fill it would give the commandant, for instance, the right to appoint him to command a cruising vessel in commission at the yard. I do not think it will be contended that the order of November could have such an effect, although the Secretary of the Navy may have authority to make such an appointment. I agree with the Auditor that the approval by the Secretary of the Navy of the assignment fifteen months after it was made by the commandant would not have the effect to entitle the appellant to aid's pay. That approval would be no more effective as to pay than antedating an appointment, i.e., making an appointment or assignment *nunc pro tunc*. Such appointments do not entitle the appointee to pay prior to the date of actual appointment. (See Collins v. United States, 15 Ct. Cls. 34; Burchard v. United States, 19 id. 144; Filor v. United States, 9 Wall. 45; 16 Op. Att. Gen., 656, 657.) I am of opinion that the appellant is not entitled to the additional pay claimed. The Auditor's settlement is therefore affirmed and no difference found. A certificate will be issued accordingly.

In reply to a letter from Pay Insp. E. D. Ryan, U.S.N., with reference to the private use of the telephone service furnished to the Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard, the Comptroller decides that even this use of the government switchboard and trunk lines adds nothing to their cost to the Government. This cost should be ascertained and the proper proportion charged to telephones served in officers' quarters.

In the case of Lieut. C. R. Hyatt, U.S.N., who asked pay for sea duty for the periods he was performing temporary duty on board vessels of the Atlantic Fleet witnessing target practice, the Comptroller says: "Appellant under the above orders was not assigned to the complement of any vessel for duty; the duty was designated by the orders to be in addition to his present duties; the duty performed was not duty in connection with the vessels on which he happened to be, but was

temporary duty in connection with his duties as 'Assistant Director of Target Practice and Engineering Competitions.' I am of the opinion that duty of the above described character is not sea service within the meaning or spirit of Section 1571, R.S., and Act of May 13, 1908, which would entitle appellant to ten per cent. increase in his pay."

NAVAL MEDICAL INFORMATION.

The last number of the Naval Medical Bulletin contains interesting information concerning health conditions on vessels of our Navy. Surg. A. J. Geiger, of the Colorado, reports that a mild epidemic of scarlet fever broke out aboard that vessel at Guaymas, Mexico. Of the twelve cases none developed complications. As the epidemic started about four days after the crew had shifted from white into blues it is ascribed to infected clothing packed in the men's bags. As soon as the eruption was noted the patients were placed in the isolation ward and transferred ashore as soon as arrangements could be completed. When the Colorado was ordered to return to San Diego for target practice they were taken aboard, isolated in the after port gunroom on the first deck. On reaching San Diego the patients were transferred to a camp ashore and the room fumigated. When the vessel was ordered to San Francisco the patients were again isolated aboard until they could be transferred to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Surg. G. L. Angeny, of the Virginia, which cared for 176 refugees at Tampico, reports that many of them required medical treatment, mostly for minor ailments, but a large percentage of them showed malarial infection. Among them was a trained nurse, whose services were of great value. The doctor had no opportunity of seeing any of the men injured in the fighting until nine days after the last engagement, when he visited the Hospital Civil at Tampico. Eighty men and three officers were being cared for at that institution at the time of this visit. A member of the staff stated that there had been six deaths, all of them penetrating wounds of the abdomen. Most of the injuries were of the extremities (hands and feet), and were strongly suggestive of having been self-inflicted. It is stated that this is a not uncommon practice among Federal soldiers, to avoid compulsory military service. Only the injured of the Federal forces were cared for at the Hospital Civil. The revolutionists carried all their injured with them. Neither side gave much attention to the disposal of the dead.

CADETS AT WEST POINT.

Of the cadets who are to graduate from the U.S.M.A. at West Point on June 12 and receive commissions as second lieutenants in the Army ten are from New England states. The Boston Globe in speaking of them says: "Three are from Rhode Island, two from Vermont, two from Connecticut, two from Maine and one from Massachusetts. The Massachusetts lad is Albion Ray Rockwood, of Cambridge. Cadet Rockwood is twenty-one years old and is a son of Mr. W. D. Rockwood. He was appointed to West Point by Representative Samuel McCall and has done well since his entrance. Rockwood at the last published standing stood No. 24 on the list. He is likely to retain that standing or do even better between now and graduation time, and will be assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps.

"Arthur Don Newman, of Maine, will rank No. 32 or thereabouts. Cadet Newman was appointed by the late Senator Frye, and is a son of B. T. Newman, of Fryeburg. He is twenty-five years old. Before going to West Point he spent a year at Dartmouth College. Cadet Newman is one of the most popular men in the class, is a member of the 'Howitzer' board, a class publication; president of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Corps of Cadets, and secretary and treasurer of the class. Upon his graduation he will be appointed in the Cavalry.

"Rhode Island comes next in standing of the New Englanders with Cadet Fritz Philip Lindh, of Newport, who stood No. 40 on the class roll and in all probability will excel that mark by graduation time. Cadet Lindh is a son of Carl E. Lindh, and was appointed by Hon. D. L. D. Granger from the 1st Congressional District. He is twenty-three years old. 'Fritz,' as he is popularly dubbed by his classmates, is one of the best liked men in the class and is the official scorer for the Army's baseball team. When he graduates he will go into the Infantry, not from necessity, because he will graduate high enough to have a choice, but because he believes he will see more real soldiering with the 'doughboys.'

"Cadet Harold F. Loomis, appointed to West Point from the 1st Connecticut District, whose home is at Rockville, will graduate about No. 55 in the class. He is one of the officers in the battalion, being captain of C Company. His standing at graduation will entitle him to his choice of Cavalry, Artillery or Infantry. He is twenty-four years old.

"Harold Roe Bull, born in Massachusetts, but appointed to the Academy as a Senatorial appointee from Vermont, will stand about No. 60. His home is at Fair Haven, Vt., and he is twenty-one years old. He is a lieutenant in the battalion organization, and will go in either the Cavalry or Infantry.

"Charles Morton Milliken, of Bridgewater, Me., son of Elmer E. Milliken, was appointed from the 4th Maine District by Congressman Llewellyn Powers in 1909. Cadet Milliken is the only five-year man of the 'Down East' group, having been turned back a year for a deficiency in mathematics three years ago. Milliken is very popular and excels in athletics. He is the present captain of the Army's baseball team. He was No. 76 on the last roll, but will in all probability beat that standing at the finish. He will choose the Infantry.

"Francis Rusher Kerr, son of Robert Kerr, of Newport, was appointed by ex-Senator G. P. Wetmore. He is twenty-four years old and attended Yale two years, a member of the class of 1912. Kerr's last standing was No. 82. He is a lieutenant in A Company of the battalion of cadets and will be assigned to the Infantry branch when he graduates.

"Isaac Gill, jr., son of Isaac Gill, Commissioner of Public Works of Pawtucket, R.I., aged twenty-two years, will graduate about No. 98 in the class. He was appointed to West Point by ex-Senator Aldrich. At the last standing of the class he was 100 in engineering, 107 in law, 90 in ordnance and 61 in Spanish. He will be assigned to the Infantry.

"The next two New Englanders are close in their

class standing. No. 102 is Sheldon Harley Wheeler and the next man on the class roll is John Warren Weissheimer, No. 103. Wheeler was appointed from the 1st Congressional District of Vermont, is twenty-five years old and lives at Burlington. He will go into the Infantry. Weissheimer is twenty-one years old, and was appointed by Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut. He is a son of Mrs. George P. Chandler, of Hartford, Conn. He was 65 in engineering, 91 in law, 84 in ordnance and 41 in Spanish at the last published standing. While he has not excelled in any particular branch of athletics he has been an enthusiast and has competed in boxing, wrestling and broadsword contests and taken an active interest in basketball and football. He will go into the Infantry."

NORWICH UNIVERSITY CADETS.

The annual inspection of the Norwich University cadets, of Northfield, Vt., by the Federal inspector took place May 15 and 16.

The inspection included a formation with full field equipment and pitching the shelter camp for the battalion. Immediately after this the companies were drilled in extended and close order work. The companies were then formed into the battalion and battalion drill followed, after which the men were sent to their rooms for inspection of quarters. When the inspection of quarters was finished the cadet major assembled the seniors and proceeded to the university stable, where they saddled up and prepared for the steeplechase course. They were all mounted on flat saddles of the Saumur type and on horses belonging to the university. They then proceeded to the tract of land upon which the target range is situated south of the town, where a series of eight jumps has been prepared, including an old wall, a ditch about six feet wide with water running through it, and in and out three feet high, fixed, some hedges three feet to three and a half feet high. The cadets were conducted over this course three times at a good stiff gallop, and not only did they look well and easy in their seats, but they enjoy going over the course very much. The commandant of cadets, Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, Cav., U.S.A., takes a large number of the members of the three upper classes over the course several times each week, and the men enjoy it immensely.

After the riding there was a parade and review, in which the corps put up an excellent appearance. This was followed by Butt's Manual and Butt's physical exercises to the music of the band, which is composed of cadets. The following day the inspector called for a field maneuver. One wireless station was set up near the university, and as soon as the information came from the mounted troop that was sent out first, the remaining three companies were sent out against it under the command of the cadet major, H. L. Putnam.

Not once did a message go wrong in any way, and both men and equipment were found to be in perfect condition. There are eight first class operators among the cadets, all of whom are capable of handling and using the equipment with skill. During the maneuver the companies had to cross the Dog river often, where the water was up to their waists and very cold, as the snow has not entirely gone from the mountain from which the river springs. The men enjoyed the maneuver more than anything that they have had in the way of military training during the year. The inspector expressed himself as being entirely satisfied with the work he saw, and complimented the corps on its share of efficiency. Owing to a lack of time on the part of the inspector, the mounted drills were omitted from the inspection, and the polo feature of the college had to be left out for the same reason.

The corps goes into camp near Fort Ethan Allen on June 1, and remains for ten days with two Regular Army officers for its instructors. They also have detailed to co-operate with them two troops of the 2d U.S. Cavalry, whose horses they will use to supplement their own mount.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE IN HAWAII.

The Honolulu Star Bulletin of April 17 tells the story of a thrilling experience of officers and men of our Army in an attempt to rescue two of their comrades, Pvts. W. B. Parker and Fisher, of the Coast Artillery, who had fallen into what is known as "Hell's Pocket," on the windward side of the Koolan Mountains, Hawaii. This is marked by tremendous cliffs, which the venturesome climber may descend but cannot ascend to return. The two soldiers named while hunting became lost and were searched for diligently by parties from their own companies, and later by a party composed of the most expert climbers, officers and men, of the Hawaiian Department. The lost men were located, but in a position from which it was found impossible to rescue them, in spite of the most energetic and hazardous attempts to do so. The Star Bulletin says:

"Dangling from the end of 4,000 feet of rope, buffeted against the slimy rock walls of cliffs and cascades, numbed by ice-cold rain, and working at all times in a fog that cut them off from their companions, two officers and two enlisted men of the Army imperiled their lives for two days in an almost hopeless attempt to learn the fate of Pvt. W. V. Parker, who has been missing since March 28. For this exhibition of iron nerve and courage 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Camp, 2d Inf., 2d Lieut. H. F. Nichols, C.A.C., and Corporal Falmer and Private Midkiff, Co. L, 2d Inf., will receive letters from the brigade and department commanders commending their action.

"The rescue party, commanded by 2d Lieut. Cary I. Crockett, aid to General Edwards, that for five days fought grim nature in the search for the missing Coast Artillerymen gave up the task as hopeless. Lieutenant Crockett, who handled the dangerous exploration work with great skill, and who himself deserved great credit and congratulation over the fact that not a single man of his party was injured, tells a graphic story of the search for Parker.

"The details of the rescue party were very carefully worked out. Crockett and Lieutenant Ellis, of the Coast Artillery, who was with the first rescue party from Fort Kamehameha, made a trip to the spot where Fisher's body was found, on Saturday, April 11, and, after a hard climb, determined through the glasses that rescue was impossible. Sunday morning, April 12, Crockett's party, consisting of the four officers, fifteen men from I. Company, 2d Infantry, and two Signal Corps men, started the long climb up the Halawa ridge. Two platoons from the 1st Infantry went from the Red Hill camp to the base camp made by the rescue party on

the main ridge, one platoon establishing a half-way station. These soldiers carried the rope and extra equipment, and by a series of reliefs kept the searchers supplied with rations. In a way this tragedy of the mountains has been the means of exploration work that would not otherwise have been made and which has proved of considerable military value. General Edwards is warm in his praises of the rescue work, and has instructed Lieutenant Crockett to make a detailed report of the trip, on receipt of which he will send letters of commendation to Lieutenant Camp, and the two enlisted men, all of whom belong to his brigade. He will forward a copy of the report to General Carter, who, it is understood, will send a similar letter to Lieutenant Nichols."

SOME NAVY YARNS.

Robert S. Critchell, of Chicago, publishes at the price of \$1.25 the "Recollections of a Fire Insurance Man," which includes a report of Mr. Critchell's experiences as an officer of the U.S. Navy, attached to the Mississippi Squadron during the Civil War. Recalling experiences in Missouri in 1861 the author says:

"The war spirit was strong in the minds of every one and had a very deadening effect on business. To illustrate how strong the feeling was in this border state and city, after martial law was declared in St. Louis, the city then being in control of the Unionists, the provost marshal in St. Louis fined many known as prominent Southern sympathizers quite heavily, among others, the head of the family with which I boarded. In cases where these fines were not paid promptly, a file of soldiers called at the house of the Southern sympathizer who had been fined, took his piano or whatever was convenient and carted the same away to be sold at auction, and thus realize the amount of the fine. A few cases of this kind caused those who were fined subsequently, to pay their fines promptly. In connection with the fine, there was generally an order to display an American flag from the front of the house. Many of the women were so bitter in their feelings that rather than buy an American flag, they purchased red, white and blue cambric or muslin and made out of these materials something in the shape and color of an American flag which, while not very beautiful, answered the purpose."

At Cincinnati, which was filled with men, largely Ohio farmers, armed with squirrel rifles for the defense of the city, Mr. Critchell, then a Militiaman, was put on duty with a squad of men, with orders to arrest every man on the streets who could not show a military pass. "My orders," he says, "did not specify that I was to take men off the street cars, and, as most of the younger men had already enrolled under the general orders, the men walking on the streets were usually reputable citizens, pretty well along in years. I was given a 'tip' by the captain of my company to go a little ahead of my squad and warn respectable appearing men who seemed to me to be over forty-five years of age to get on the nearest car in a hurry, which would protect them from arrest. I did this to the best of my ability, but I was struck with the fact that, whenever a man who seemed to have a reputation for being particularly unpopular was approached, some of my men would call attention to him, and I would have no option, even if he was pretty well along in years, but to arrest him and put him with the large crowd of men who had failed to enroll for military duty and therefore had to go across the Ohio river into Kentucky, and dig trenches and fortifications, as a line of defense from Rebel attack, which was very hard and disagreeable work for these men."

Of his naval experiences Mr. Critchell tells this story: "While drilling on board one of the gunboats one morning, while it was anchored opposite Paducah, to the horror and consternation of those on board, at the command 'Fire,' the gun was actually fired, a percussion primer having been placed in the vent instead of the buckskin button. A sixty-four pound solid shot was by this means sent into and through the barroom of a hotel on the river front, and passed between a number of men who were standing at the bar, through a large mirror back of the bar, and then through several basement walls, doing no damage further than the breaking and tearing of the mirror and walls. The people of Paducah heard the gun and were terror stricken, and came rushing down to the levee, to see what was the matter, waving white flags and handkerchiefs."

"The captain of the gunboat rushed down to the gun deck in a rage, and inquired 'who fired that gun?' Everyone denied being the guilty person, but suspicion rested on one of the gun's crew, who had served the gun, and he was placed in irons and in confinement in the 'brig,' where after a few hours he confessed that before shipping as a sailor man for 'Uncle Sam,' he had been a soap peddler and had been arrested for selling soap without a license on the streets of Paducah. So, when the opportunity offered itself, he tried to 'get even' with the d—d town by putting a primer in the gun and sending the shot into the town, which he said 'was a rebel hole anyway.'"

Explaining the story he was fond of telling at dinners of naval veterans that he once killed forty-three geese and ducks with one shot Mr. Critchell says:

"While I was on deck, after leaving Vicksburg, our boat having proceeded about twenty miles up the river, I saw a small sand island, called in the pilot's vernacular, a 'towhead,' literally covered with geese, ducks and sandhill cranes, the large number being no doubt congregated there by reason of the excessive cold weather. It occurred to me that here was a chance to lay in some fresh provisions, and, asking the captain's permission to fire one of my twenty-four pound bow howitzers at this flock of birds, I brought the boat slowly up to the island, as near as I could, without frightening the birds away. I then stopped the boat and fired my gun and, by some extraordinary piece of good luck, happened to explode the shell just on the edge of the island. The birds of course rose with the sound of the explosion. As near as I could estimate the distance, I had fired the gun at a range of a mile. Our boat being brought to anchor, I went to the island in the cutter and found a large number of dead birds and some fluttering and badly wounded, which the boat's crew and myself finished, either by striking them with the oars, or shooting them with revolvers. On returning, the number of dead birds we brought turned out to be forty-three, of which the large majority were geese and ducks. I had the satisfaction of being patted on the shoulder by our distinguished passenger, General Sherman, and told by him that 'we could now have some change of diet,' owing to my good shot."

At a dinner of the Union League Club, Chicago, where the duck yarn was challenged one of the guests, a tall gray-bearded old man, arose in his place and said that "he saw that shot and counted the birds and there were forty-three." This was Gen. Judson D. Bingham, then

at Chicago, and on the staff of General Sherman at the time the birds were shot.

MORE NAPOLEONIC LITERATURE.

The unpublished correspondence of Napoleon I. is issued in three bulky octavo volumes by Duffield and Company, New York, translated by Louise Seymour Houghton from the French of Brevet Lieut. Col. Ernest Picard and Louis Tuetey, Assistant Librarian-Archivist of the French War Office. Volume I. covers the period from 1804 to 1807, Volume II., 1808 to 1809, and Volume III., 1809 to 1810. In 1854 Napoleon's correspondence preserved in the Archives of the French War Office was published in sixty-six volumes. The commission having charge of that work neither mutilated nor altered the letters, simply eliminating those that were considered unfit for publication as tarnishing the glory of the head of the imperial dynasty, or because of their private nature or their political character. "My feelings as a Frenchman protest against such researches, which ought to be forbidden in the name of the government," said one of the commission, referring to the letters of Napoleon in which the annexation of Corsica is represented as a disgrace to the country and French soldiers are described as assassins, and French generals as oppressors, etc.

It is estimated that the number of letters and original documents of Napoleon preserved in the War Archives is about 20,000, and 29,300 letters of the Emperor are in the National Archives. Some of these are original letters signed by Napoleon, the text being the handwriting of a secretary; others contain autograph corrections or additions by Napoleon, or record in the briefest possible form the decisions of the Emperor marked on the margin, often limited to the words "Yes," "No," "Granted," "Refused," "Approved." These documents show that the Emperor used to occupy himself with the smallest details of military administration without losing himself in them or disturbing his mastery of the highest questions of war, politics, or government. Finally, the original pieces also include decrees, orders of the day, lists or returns, annotated or corrected by Napoleon's own hand. These volumes contain a portion of the correspondence of Napoleon preserved in the French Archives, including nothing earlier than the date of the Coronation, Dec. 2, 1804.

The following extracts show the brevity of some of these decisions:

General Dumas, whom the Emperor ordered to work in the War office, asks if he is to repair to the camp at Bruges. General Dumas is to return to the army.

M. Jersey, an Englishman seventy-seven years old, requests permission to return to England. Granted.

May the widow of two soldiers who died in active service, who has been awarded two pensions successively, enjoy both these pensions cumulatively?

She may enjoy the two pensions cumulatively.

Claims of creditors of General Desperrières.

In conformity with the law, if within two months he has not paid his debts he shall be considered to have resigned.

Increase of the allowance of bread in the 27th Military Division, Liguria, the Roman state, and the Italian Republic requested.

The increase is not granted.

The minister suggests the grant of half pay to M. Beyrès, ex-colonel of infantry.

Put this officer in the line for active service in the colonies.

His Majesty is begged to state whether he approves of suppressing the depot of artillery in the fortress of Amiens.

Yes.

Exchange of prisoners proposed to General Suchet by General O'Donnell.

Every sort of exchange of prisoners approved, provided one doesn't permit himself to be duped.

NAPOLEON.

These volumes of letters, aside from their value in other respects, are interesting as showing Napoleon's wonderful grasp of the details of army administration as well as his promptness of action and the conciseness of his orders, which were often limited to a single word.

Another volume illustrating the ceaseless flow of Napoleonic literature is published by John Lane Company under the title of "Napoleon at Bay, 1814," by F. Floraine Petre. It is the fifth of a series of studies by the same author of Napoleonic campaigns, and is the first to give in English an account of the campaign of a century ago, which gave opportunity for a display of the great captain's wonderful genius, contending as he was against such overwhelming odds. In his concluding remarks the author says:

"It has been said that Napoleon's great want in 1813 and 1814 was cavalry. Yet, in the latter year, it may be remarked that he was often proportionately stronger in cavalry than his enemies, whose total numbers throughout were generally double his. When he marched against Blücher on the 9th of February, one-third of his force was cavalry, an arm in which Blücher at the moment was weak. It must be admitted that much of the French cavalry was of the poorest description: that many of the recruits had never been on a horse till a fortnight before their first battle, that they could only just hold their reins in one hand and a sword in the other, and that both hands had to be used when they wanted to turn their horses. Still, the Emperor had some good cavalry, especially the cavalry of the Guard, and the squadrons of Treillard and Sparre, veterans of the war in Spain. What his cavalry was still capable of under his command was seen at Vauchamps. If Sebastian's troops yielded to panic at Arcis in the morning of the 20th March, they nobly redeemed their reputation in the charge of the same night.

"The artillery, too, was of very varied quality, some of it atrociously bad and untrained, some of it, especially the famous artillery of the Guard, as good as ever. In this arm Napoleon's most powerful enemy was the Russian artillery, which, always good and well led, made it a point of honor not to lose guns.

"The French infantry ranged in quality from the splendid veterans of Spain and of the Old Guard to the poor recruits of Pachtod's National Guards, and some even less trained. Yet even these covered themselves with glory, and died fighting to the last, in the bloody actions near Fère Champenoise.

"When all was over, both Napoleon and his troops might well have said, with François I. after Pavia, 'Tout est perdu fors l'honneur.'"

In a pocket at the end of the volume is a general map of the theater of war and two sheets containing diagrams of nine battles and battlefields and thirteen diagrams showing the positions of the contending forces at different times between Jan. 28 and March 24.

British artillery officers are to be furnished with megaphones in the proportion of one to each battery, about 200 in all.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

It is officially stated, according to New York Times cable, that the joint contributions of the Krupp family and firm at Essen to the \$250,000,000 "war tax" now being assessed in Germany is \$2,151,750. Baroness Bertha Krupp von Bohlen and her husband will pay \$1,725,000, the Krupp Company \$211,750, and Frau Krupp, the "Cannon Queen's" widowed mother, \$215,000. Between them the Krupps will pay fifty-seven per cent. of the entire contribution of the city of Essen. It is announced that the German government has rejected the protests lodged by Russia, France, Belgium and Holland in regard to the taxing of their nationals resident in Germany on the ground that the tax is not a "war tax," in violation of the commercial treaties, but merely a "contribution." Germania, the well informed Clerical organ, states that the foreign protests may now be considered a closed incident, as the government will not enter into further discussion of the matter. Thousands of Americans domiciled in Germany will therefore have to help finance the increase of the Kaiser's military establishment.

According to the Scientific American an armored automobile was lately given some actual work in operations in Morocco, this belonging to the Spanish army. The present car is provided with an especially thick plating, and it covers the whole of a large power car so as to give it the appearance of a square van. Steel plate is used which is said to be proof against usual bullets. The new car is a veritable traveling fortress, and is divided into three parts, the front for the driver, the middle part, which contains the firing outfit and has slit windows with flaps, and the back portion, fitted out as an ammunition hold. On the top of the car are double flap doors which open nearly the entire roof in order to give an outlook, and there are small side windows also placed near the roof for lookout purposes. The main lookout window is in the front end of the car, and above the driver's seat.

Over forty British merchantmen are already equipped with a pair of 4.7-inch guns each, and by the end of the financial year seventy will have been similarly fitted.

Spain has been unfortunate this year in Morocco according to the Army and Navy Gazette. The dreadful tornado at Millilla where the pier and many ships were destroyed, made things difficult on the east flank. Not far from Tetuan, on the west, the Spanish ship General Concha was wrecked last year on the Rif coast. The Moors captured one of her guns. With this piece of ordnance they have begun a bombardment of Tetuan! Several shells have fallen within the town, and a Spanish soldier has been killed. The Mahomedan population is much alarmed. The mere fact that the tribesmen have been able to bring a gun into range of a town occupied by over 40,000 excellent Spanish troops, defended by a good artillery, has done much damage to Spanish prestige and has raised enthusiasm among the mountaineers. The efforts of the Spanish artillery to silence this ship's gun (which has now been firing for a week) have hitherto proved unavailing. The general situation around Tetuan has not improved, fighting being of daily occurrence. Desertions among the native troops are numerous, and in one instance the deserters are said to have murdered a lieutenant and two non-commissioned officers before escaping.

The defense bill introduced in the Swedish Riksdag on May 23 includes an extension of the period of military service and the construction of eight new battleships and sixteen destroyers, for which there will be a special levy of \$20,800,000.

The French artillery have been experimenting in the direction of fire by signals, consisting of long and short puffs of soot expelled by the engine exhaust of an aeroplane, the signals remaining visible as a chain of large and small black clouds floating in the air behind the plane. Practice at a concealed target at a distance of 5,000 yards was carried out with complete success. The aviator was then ordered to locate a body of cavalry and to report its movements by signal, and finally to report on the composition and direction of march of a hostile army corps. These tasks were carried out to the complete satisfaction of the representative of the Minister of War, who attended the experiments.

The Belgian field army has a General Staff, ninety-nine officers and 740 other ranks; six field army divisions, each at war strength, and one independent cavalry division. The cavalry division to be composed of three brigades, of two regiments, each of four fighting squadrons, and one reserve squadron, one horse artillery division, one velopede battalion, one pioneer detachment, with pontoon equipment. The establishment of an army division to be from 600-800 officers, 26,000 to 32,000 other ranks, and 5,200-5,800 horses, according to divisions (at Namur and Liège or elsewhere). Cavalry division: 288 officers and 5,570 other ranks. Ordinary strength of field army: 4,630 officers, 173,301 other ranks, 37,549 horses, 4,482 wagons and 1,554 automobiles. This strength will not be completed until 1917.

Poverty due to the cost of the Tripoli campaign is delaying Italy's program for an increase of its navy.

The British War Office declines to admit liability for injury done to private citizens by heavy gun firing. The boys in the council school at Sheerness, 800 in number, were marched out into the recreation ground for safety just before the firing began from the Ravelin Battery. A large pane of glass in one of the classrooms was broken, the fragments being scattered in all parts of the room. A number of windows were broken in several houses.

NO COMPROMISE WITH FALSE IDEAS.

Washington, D.C., May 23, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Infantry's article on "Objectives" has attracted my attention. Perhaps I do not fully understand it. I had supposed that it was obvious that our object was a trained infantry of adequate size.

That any organization whatever can turn out each year 100,000 trained infantry by means of enlistment periods of three, six and twelve months, I do not believe and should be sorry to see the Infantry Association advocate it. As a war measure adopted after hostilities have begun, something like Infantry's proposal might be worthy of discussion for preparing a reserve force. The whole article, however, breathes a spirit of compromise, an idea that the country is so far from us that we must go backward to get on common ground with it. With this I cannot agree. Nor do I believe that the

Infantry is in a mood for compromise. As citizens we think we know what is best calculated to give the people the most for their money. As soldiers we think we know what is needed for proper defense. If we accept any makeshift we fail in our duty as citizens and stultify our best traditions as soldiers. If, in spite of all our efforts, it develops that the people really do not want the best, so be it. We bow to the majority. But that by no means justifies us in ceasing our efforts. Quite the contrary.

We already have a Regular Army approaching 100,000. If we are to assume the role of pacifiers for the entire American continent and "hold dominion over" more than 180 degrees of longitude, it is not a far cry to a Regular Army of far greater size. Signs of progress are not lacking. The old cry of militarism, of money wasted on idlers, etc., no longer runs unchallenged through our journals and magazines. Even when it apparently did so, there is no proof that it ever had much weight with our more intelligent fellow citizens. It is good to discuss matters of detail provided we understand one another. But on the general proposition, on the real objective, let's have no compromise. If we take a backward step now we deserve all the contempt which we shall surely receive. As long as we hold fast to a straight, logical proposition we will command respect even from opponents. Once give way and it will only be a question how far we can be forced to back up.

E. P. PENDLETON.

READJUSTMENT OF RANK, Q.M. CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Allow us again to refer to readjustment of rank in the Q.M. Corps. The letter of the Assistant Secretary of War of March 20 gives as a reason for not promoting officers of the consolidated corps according to length of commissioned service, the following:

(a). "As many officers came into the commissioned service from civil life, and generally at a more advanced age than those transferred to the corps, this would manifestly be unjust and should not be seriously considered."

Why would the system of promotion based on length of commissioned service be unjust? The above is a mere assertion without proofs. If true, has the present law accomplished the purpose? Let us examine and find out.

The first promotion from lieutenant colonel to colonel after the consolidation was that of Cruse. He came to the Q.M.C. from the Army, and, while he overslaughed four of his seniors, Downey only came from civil life. He was a younger man than Cruse, and he came into the staff younger than the latter. The objection in (a) could not obtain. As to the other three Cruse would have been promoted before them anyway as he had had more commissioned service. McCarthy was next promoted, and the same remarks apply so far as Downey is concerned, but a grave injustice was done Eastman, who is an older man and he had had more commissioned service.

By length of commissioned service Baxter, Eastman and Knight should have been promoted before Davis, and all are older men and would retire sooner, but no manifest injustice was done them as they did not come into the corps from civil life.

Knight was promoted over Downey. This was a manifest injustice to Downey, as Knight was two months older when transferred from the line than Downey was when appointed from civil life. This promotion was therefore a violation of (a).

Downey was next promoted. His total commissioned service in the Regulars was less than thirteen years and two months. He went over Eastman, 12 years and 5 months older than he, and Kniskern, 6 years and 8 months older, with over thirty-four and twenty-two years' service, respectively. But Downey is from civil life and that makes it all right!

Carson overslaughed Eastman and Kniskern. He was from the Army as well as they. He had gained five files between 1902 and 1913 while Kniskern had lost three and Eastman had lost two files during the same period. Carson is younger than both and a grave injustice was done both, but as both came from the Army (a) does not apply.

In the promotion of majors after consolidation we find that Yates's promotion was a great injustice according to (a) as he was from the Army and was promoted over Canby, Smith, Lord or Ray, all older than Yates and all from civil life. This is only one of many of the slight inconsistencies in the present law of promotion.

Kimball came from civil life and he was promoted over Canby, Smith and Lord or Ray; all older men and older than Kimball when they entered the Regular Service from civil life.

Hart's promotion violated the same principle (a) as he was transferred from the Army and was younger than Smith, Lord and Ray. They came from civil life.

Horton, from civil life and in violation of (a), overslaughed Stevens, Stanton, Canby, Smith, Lord and Ray. But all are from civil life.

Cheatham, from civil life, overslaughed Stevens, Stanton, Canby and Ray; all older than he, and he also came into the staff younger than any of them. He, also a much younger man, goes over Wilkins, Gallagher, Davis, A. M., transferred from the Army, with over twenty-six, twenty-nine and twenty-one years' commissioned service to their credit (or discredit) and he with less than thirteen years and three months to his credit.

IS THAT FAIR PLAY AND JUST?

Besides overslaughing older men from civil life, Yates overslaughed Wilkins, Gallagher and Hart, all from the Army and older than he, when transferred to the staff.

Referring to the same letter, we find under (b) "one list for rank and promotion according to rank held at consolidation."

"Proposed . . . but it has the disadvantage that promotion did not take place equally in the former departments, and therefore would make permanent the temporary inequalities which existed at the particular date of consolidation" and "In the preceding grade the reverse condition may have existed, and this is why it would not be fair to take the inequalities that existed at a particular time and make them permanent."

An examination of the records shows a queer fact with reference to the inequalities of promotion which occurred before consolidation, and the effect of the promotions since consolidation in making permanent the said inequalities.

The records show that Cruse and McCarthy had gained five files each between Jan. 1, 1902, and Jan. 1, 1913, while Davis, Kniskern, Eastman and Downey, who overslaughed them, had lost, during the same period, six, three, two and four files, respectively.

Knight and Carson had also gained five files each, and then overslaughed Eastman and Kniskern, who had lost, and gained three and two files more. The inequalities before consolidation were all in favor of the ex-Q.M.D.

officers since promoted, and the inequalities confirmed by promotion were those already gained and others gained since consolidation at the expense of ex-Subsistence and ex-Pay Department officers who had lost promotion before consolidation.

Among the majors, Yates, Kimball, Hart, Horton and Cheatham had lost seven, three, two, four and four files, respectively, before consolidation. By their promotion since they gained eight, nine, naught, nine and eight files, respectively. These gained were over senior officers who had lost, before consolidation, as follows: Ray, thirteen; Lord, thirteen; Davis, A. M., two; Gallagher, two; Wilkins, three; and those gains are the inequalities confirmed by the present law, and yet the very results following the passage of the law prescribing three separate lines of promotion in the Q.M. Corps are given as convincing arguments for rejection of the proposal to promote according to seniority or according to length of commissioned service.

STAFF.

THE LEAVENWORTH GHOST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Who has not seen it—hovering around the mimic fields of battle, wandering in and out of the camps and posts, its shadowy form, across the face of the Army orders, in and out, around and around everywhere, a "bogey" to be marvelled at? Now that war is imminent, must we see it again among the other ghosts stalking the real fields of carnage? I'm for education first, last and always, but we must remember that "a little learning is a dangerous thing." Are we who are not "graduates" to sit meekly by and see all the Volunteer commissions go to the "Man from Leavenworth"? Was it not so with the details to the Militia? Will it be so again? I am simply repeating the question that is asked daily in this camp. Is the man who has had no opportunity to go to the School of the Line through no fault of his own, a man who has performed faithfully and well, to be not considered for the lack of this schooling? I know of one case where one "lacking" was turned down as unsuited for the Militia and a "graduate" simply shoved down the Governor's throat. But he didn't make good, and he had been a "staff man" and an instructor.

Can one or two years' schooling change a man from a mediocre soldier to a division commander? I have seen it done—in the estimation of a scholar. Have you all not seen the old and experienced officer on the maneuver field fairly tremble at the approach of a graduate umpire? He had no more to fear than an elephant at the approach of a mouse, but neither the officer nor the elephant knew it. Great soldiers, like artists, musicians, etc., are born and not made. Their smouldering fire is kindled to flame by the application of study, but the fire can't be inserted like a pea in a bottle.

The School of the Line I consider the best in the world. I am only waiting my turn to come to attend it. To be able to go there is in itself an honor. But when you hear officers daily complain that they have no hope of advancement because they are not graduates, is it not time to "stop, look and listen"?

This is not written in a spirit of criticism nor the nature of a "kick," but simply voices the sentiments of a good many of the under dogs, and I am always for the under dog—even when I myself am under.

ONE OF THEM.

Texas City, May 20, 1914.

EFFICIENCY IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

An order was given which shifted the location where instruction is given to 1,800 soldiers. This shift in location added ten minutes to the time required to go and return. Six hundred men do this daily for one month of twenty-four working days. The time lost is therefore $600 \times 10 \times 24 = 124,000$ minutes = 2,400 hours = 300 working days of eight hours. The work of 300 men is lost for one day, or one soldier's labor is lost for one working year.

The Army has no real system of checking time against work. Suppose each company was required to keep the following record: Average number of hours per man per week devoted to drill; to combat training; to other field training; to reviews and parades; to firing instruction; to target practice; to combat firing; to guard duty; to old guard; to fatigue; to all other garrison training; to confinement; average number of hours per man per week devoted to absent, sick, excused on special duty, cooks, charge of quarters.

The day will be the prescribed working day of eight hours. A week will be taken as forty working hours. These reports will be submitted to the battalion commander each week to inspect and note. The battalion commander will forward them through channels to the regimental commander, who will consolidate them for the month and forward them with his remarks through channels to the brigade commander. The brigade commander will forward them with his remarks through channels to the department commander. The department commander will forward them to The Adjutant General of the Army, where they will be at the disposal of the General Staff and the Inspector General's Department.

This table would give you in the course of a year:

1. An idea of the actual working time it requires to turn a recruit into a trained soldier, and the best methods to be followed to turn a recruit into a trained soldier.
2. Where the working hours are used about the same and are of about the same duration, but the units vary considerably in efficiency, a careful investigation as to the reason why should be made. (a) What were the local conditions? (b) What interest was taken in doing the work? (c) What teaching methods were used? (d) Did the higher commanders co-ordinate the work? (e) Do the unit commanders exchange methods and ideas? (f) Who or what was the active factor in causing the efficiency condition of the unit?
3. Where working hours are about the same, but are used differently and the efficiency varies: (a) How was the time used? (b) Just what part of the time was used in military instruction? (c) What proportion was given to combat training? (d) What proportion was given to other field training? (e) Compare "c" and "d" time against all the other time used. (f) What course was followed and what teaching methods used?
4. Where the working hours vary and the efficiency varies (a) find the reason for the variation in working hours and its relation to efficiency.
5. Where the working hours vary and the efficiency

is about the same (a) find the unit with the highest efficiency per working hour, and require its methods to be studied.

In the Army correct instruction of the soldier is fundamental to success. The amount of time necessary to train a recruit to be an efficient soldier is an important piece of knowledge. Just how that time is to be used to the best advantage is a matter that will either make or break the Army. Just how the instruction time of a soldier is used is the surest peace time test that can be devised for the efficiency of the responsible officer.

The Army dreads promotion by selection. Lincoln could not do it; events did it for him. U. S. Grant says "not to expect much from selection seekers." The Army is friendly to elimination. We grow old and some of us slow down and cannot keep up with the changes. When this comes to us it is no disgrace to be taken off the active list. In peace times we would like straight seniority promotion. When an officer comes up for his next grade and is not judged qualified to fill it, retire him. Harmony helps efficiency.

INFANTRY.

IN DEFENSE OF PLUCKING BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As July 1 comes around each year, there is always a flood of talk, Congressional and within the Service also, concerning the valuation of the yearly Naval Plucking Board. The board accomplishes more good for the Navy than all the other boards of officers assembled throughout the year, on various subjects, put together. It is composed of five rear admirals, who by virtue of their age, experience and position on the naval list, are beyond the state of exercising spite, prejudice or petty motives against their junior brother officers.

When these five officers are accused of being unfair because they do not rely exclusively on official records of officers, it is absurd, because these very records (except the medical ones) are much more apt to be composed of spite, prejudice and petty motives than the judgment by general reputation that these five rear admirals rely upon for their decisions. When a man serves his country honorably, and oftentimes with distinction for forty-five years or more, why is it his fellow countrymen, both in and out of the Service, cannot trust and respect his judgment and refrain from harsh and unjust criticism? Officers composing this yearly plucking board always agree it is most distasteful duty. Still, as a rule, they will add that in nine cases out of ten it is not a difficult task, on account of the unanimity of opinion among the five members, concerning the fitness of officers.

Promotion has to flow, and as it is against the nature and disposition of our form of government to use the English system of "promotion up," we must agree to accept with good grace the other alternative—elimination. May Mr. Britten or any other member of Congress keep silent another year and allow the plucking board, as it now exists, to remain with us and continue its good work!

AN ELIGIBLE.

A RELIC OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Cuartel de España, Manila, P.I., April 8, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to "Army Reminiscences, 1860-1863," mentioned in your esteemed publication, dated Feb. 21, 1914, on page 779, third column, commencing last line, I beg to take notice of a piece of the history of the 8th U.S. Infantry, which seems to be somewhat at odds with the interesting volume printed for private circulation. Inclosed carbon copy of G.O. 34, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, 19th Army Corps, April 25, 1863, of which one copy (original) is in possession of Color Sergt. John Zimmerman, 8th Inf., and another one owned by Capt. William Muller, Phil. Constabulary, a former member of Companies A and B, of my regiment, and son of Battalion Sergeant Major Muller, 8th Inf., retired.

F. FREDERICK, Color Sergt., 8th Inf.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, 19th Army Corps, Opelousas, April 25, 1863.

G.O. No. 34. Sergeant Brady, Stapleton, McCormick, Reinhardt, Sheble, Neal, Harris, Brannan and 269 men of the 8th Infantry, Army of the United States, whose names are affixed, having been exchanged by the rebel government, whose prisoners they were, arrived at New Orleans on Feb. 25, 1863, and a portion of them under command of Lieut. Copley Amory, 4th Cav., reached this post on the 23d instant, to share with us the honors of this campaign. It has been deemed but an act of justice to these gallant men to relieve them from this service and to expedite their return to the North. They separate from the command this day. In honor of their departure the commanding general has ordered a national salute and similar honor will be paid them at their departure from New Orleans. Captain Bainbridge, at Opelousas, and Brigadier General Sherman, at New Orleans, are charged with the execution of this order.

The troops were shamefully and unconditionally surrendered to the rebel authorities in Texas by their commanders on May 9, 1861. Separated from their officers, divided into squads and removed to different posts on the frontier of Texas, deprived of pay for more than two years, they were subjected to degrading labors, supplied with scanty food and clothing, and sometimes chained to the ground or made to suffer other severe military punishments. Recruiting officers visited them daily, offering them commissions and large bounties to desert their flag. Notwithstanding the false reports of the overthrow of their government, which seduced so many men of higher pretensions and position, unstained by counsel with each other, with few exceptions they repelled the bribes and avoided the treason. Those who chose a different course did it to escape their prison.

No government had ever more loyal supporters. Officers of the Army and Navy, to whom they had a right to turn for counsel and example, who had been educated by the Government, who never received a month's pay that was not drawn from its coffers, nor bore an honor that it did not confer, at the first suggestion of treason betrayed the mother that nursed them and deserted the flag that protected them. With every branch of the Government within their control and the continent under their feet, they yielded to the indecency and folly of the rebellion and without a shadow of cause sought to blacken the name of America and Americans by fastening upon them the greatest crime of human history—that of destroying the best Government ever framed and annihilating the hopes of the human race in Republican liberty. Thank God the officers could not corrupt the men they commanded. Not a soldier nor a sailor voluntarily abandoned his post. The poisonous subtleties of secession never touched the hearts of the people, nor led them to substitute the guilty ambition of popular, vulgar, low-bred provincialism for the hallowed hopes of national patriotism.

Soldiers, let the gallant men that part from us to-day receive the honors they deserve! Let them hear the peal of cannon and the cheers of the line! Let them receive, wherever they go, the homage of the Army and Navy together—the Army and Navy forever!

By command of Major General Banks:

RICHARD B. IRWIN.

Official: Aide-de-Camp.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A daughter, Marjorie Jane Marston, was born to the wife of Ensign C. S. Marston, U.S.N., at San Diego, Cal., April 18, 1914.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles Russell Train, U.S.N., detailed as Naval Attaché of the American Embassy in Rome, started with Mrs. Train and their two young sons on May 29 for his new post.

Mrs. Levi Calvin Bertolette with Master Calvin and Lucille Bertolette are spending the spring months in Italy, accompanied by Mrs. Meigs and Miss Meigs. They will spend the summer in Switzerland.

Mr. A. M. Culp is erecting for Mrs. Brooks, widow of Admiral W. B. Brooks, U.S.N., a handsome home near the pretty bungalow of Major John K. Cree, U.S.A., at Quaker Neck, on Chester river, near Chestertown, Md.

Mrs. G. H. Morgan and the Misses Edith and Dorothy Morgan will leave Washington May 30 to spend several weeks in Annapolis and West Point, before joining Colonel Morgan at his new station at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Col. William A. Mann, U.S.A., chief of staff under Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, 2d Division, is on duty at Texas City, Texas, and did not go to Vera Cruz, Mexico, with General Funston's expedition, as was at first supposed.

Troop C, Boy Scouts, was presented with a flag by Gen. T. S. Peck at the College Street Church, Burlington, Vt., May 20. The Rev. Dr. Smart, Captain Reeves and Assistant Scout Master Robert W. Daniels were present. The troop will march with the flag in the parade on Memorial Day.

Mrs. Walter B. Decker, wife of Lieut. Walter B. Decker, who is on the U.S.S. Connecticut, and infant daughter left Annapolis, Md., on May 21, and are now with the parents of Lieutenant Decker at their home, Montclair, N.J., for the summer. Lieutenant Decker has not as yet seen his first born.

Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, U.S.A., entertained with a dinner and bridge on Tuesday evening, May 12, at their home in San Diego, Cal. Covers were laid for thirty guests. Mrs. McClellan also entertained on Wednesday afternoon with a ladies bridge for twenty-four guests from Coronado and San Diego.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Josephus Daniels will be guests of Capt. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Fullam at the Army-Navy baseball game on Saturday, May 30. They will stop over Sunday in Annapolis. Mrs. Daniels will go on June 1 to Chapel Hill, N.C., and return on June 4.

Captain Kemp, British navy, formerly commanding the battleship London, was on May 25 awarded \$15,000 damages for libel against the editor, printers and publishers of a monthly publication called The Fleet. The libel stated that under Captain Kemp the London had ceased to be a happy ship and grave discontent existed among the men.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., sails from New York city, May 30, on the White Star Line steamer Olympic for France, via Southampton, to be absent for the summer. The General is so much improved in health that he ran a half mile the other day in six and a half minutes, a fine record for a sick man, and faster time than the average well man can make.

Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A., and Mrs. Williams will spend part of the summer at the country place of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter, near Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Leiter and their party, who are now in Japanese waters cruising aboard the yacht Niagara, will return by way of the Panama Canal, reaching Washington in August.

Among the distinguished visitors who will spend next week in Annapolis, Md., will be Mr. Frank M. Leavitt. Mr. Leavitt is one of the leading inventors of the country and is widely known among naval officers as the inventor of the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo. Mr. Leavitt is a brother of Mrs. James C. Cresap, whom he and Mrs. Leavitt will visit at her home, 98 College avenue.

Dr. William E. Fitch, of New York city, who is a lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps, it is announced has invented a bichloride of mercury tablet that can't kill, whether swallowed accidentally or with suicidal intent. The tablet is so compounded with tartar emetic that it will cause violent vomiting and empty the stomach. The tartar emetic does not affect the antiseptic action, it is stated.

John Reid Silliman, American Vice-Consul at Saltillo, Mexico, arrived in Vera Cruz May 26 from Mexico City and is well. Mr. Silliman was held as a prisoner in the Saltillo penitentiary for twenty-one days. He paid a tribute to Señor Oliveira, who, he said, worked untiringly to have the Mexican government in Mexico City order his release from prison. He said that H. L. Lecener, special representative of the British Vice-Consul in Saltillo, who accompanied him from Saltillo to Mexico City, had been a good friend and had rendered very valuable assistance.

Col. and Mrs. John W. Ruckman, U.S.A., accompanied by their daughter, Miss Marjorie, spent a few days in New York this week, for the purpose of seeing their son sail for South America in charge of a prospecting expedition, having just taken his degree as master of science, for post-graduate work at the University of California. Upon their return they were unpleasantly surprised to find that their rooms at the Woodley had been entered and robbed of about \$350 worth of silver. Through the efforts of the local detectives a good part has been recovered, though much defaced, and the culprits will be brought to trial in a few days.

Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, of New York and Washington, has offered to equip and maintain a moving field hospital in Mexico provided she may accompany the equipment in the field. She made the proposal through the American Red Cross, and it is being considered by Brig. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army, on behalf of the War Department. It is estimated that to maintain a moving field hospital such as would be useful and practical to the Army in Mexico would cost a very large amount. For that reason the Red Cross has asked for assurances from the War Department that Mrs. Wadsworth's offer would be acceptable to the authorities. Mules alone for the outfit in the field would cost about \$15,000, and that would be only a small part of the total expenses. Mr. Herbert Wadsworth, husband of Mrs. Wadsworth, is one of the noted Wadsworth family of Western New York, of which James W. Wadsworth, James W. Wadsworth, jr., W. Austin Wadsworth and Craig Wadsworth are also representatives. Mr. Wadsworth shares in the 35,000 acre estate in the Genesee Valley which James and William Wadsworth purchased from the Indians in 1790. The Wadsworths have always been prominent socially and have been

leading figures in the Genesee Hunt and the Genesee Valley Horse Show.

(Continued on pages 1242-1243.)

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Lydia Vance Johnson, wife of Lieut. Thomas J. Johnson, 9th U.S. Inf., died at Henderson, Ky., May 11, 1914.

Mrs. Bertha Parker-Meadows, only sister of Capt. Austin Allen Parker, of the 24th U.S. Infantry, now serving in the Philippines, died in Milwaukee on May 21, 1914, from the effects of a Caesarean operation. Besides her husband, a tiny baby weighing three and a half pounds survives. Mrs. Meadows and Captain Parker are the only children of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Parker, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson, U.S.N., whose death on May 15, 1914, on board the U.S.S. Vicksburg, we noted in our last issue, page 1210, was married in 1908 to Miss May Luttmer, of Baltimore. Paymaster Nicholson is survived by his mother, Mrs. J. H. Nicholson, his widow and two sisters, Mrs. Victor H. Metcalf and Mrs. Leon A. Clark. Paymaster Nicholson was the son of Mrs. J. H. Nicholson, of Oakland, and brother-in-law of Victor H. Metcalf, former Secretary of the Navy. News of his death, which was caused by scarlet fever, was received in Oakland, Cal., in two telegrams, one to Mr. Metcalf, from Capt. F. M. Bennett, U.S.N., commandant at Mare Island, the other to Paymaster Nicholson's widow from Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels. Paymaster Nicholson had been for three years paymaster at Bremerton Navy Yard. He was assigned to sea duty on the West Virginia, his orders arriving after the West Virginia had cleared for Mazatlan. He embarked from Bremerton on the Vicksburg to join his ship in the southern waters. One day the boat lay over in San Francisco Bay, and the next stop was at San Diego, May 10, and at that place he fell ill. In a letter to his wife, written May 10, he said that he had been ashore, and was feeling ill Sunday morning. At noon he went to Coronado and grew worse. As the Vicksburg was to sail May 11 Paymaster Nicholson went aboard Sunday night, May 10, against the wishes of a civilian doctor who accompanied him. Scarlet fever developed and he died.

Comdr. Lazarus L. Reamey, U.S.N., retired, died in Washington, May 25, 1914, of hardening of the arteries. He was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa., Feb. 15, 1849, and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1870. He was attached first to the North Atlantic Squadron and later to the Asiatic and European stations. He was in command of the Thetis for the Greeley Relief Expedition in 1884, and took her from Dundee, Scotland, after her purchase, to New York. He was on the flagship Trenton when she was wrecked in the great hurricane at Apia, Samoa, March 16, 1889, and aside from service afloat in various parts of the world he was a member of important boards and served in the Bureau of Navigation. He was attached to the Constellation and Constitution, warships sent to the Paris Exposition, and during the latter years of his service he was in command of the U.S.S. East Boston in the Spanish-American War. His last active duty was as executive on board the U.S.S. Texas, early in 1900. He was retired on his own application, June 30, 1900.

We referred briefly in our issue of May 16, page 1172, to the death of Mrs. Mary Yates Danforth, at Charleston, Mo., May 3, 1914. The Weekly Enterprise of Charleston, in referring to her death says, in part: "Mrs. Danforth was an active member of the W.C.T.U., was widely known and loved for her lovely disposition and the many good things which were accomplished through her unwavering and untiring efforts to serve God and man. She was loved because of her beautiful sentiment and character, her excellency and fine principles—her belief in bearing one another's burdens. The funeral services were conducted at the beautiful home on South Main street, Monday afternoon at three o'clock by her pastor, the Rev. A. J. Baird, assisted by Rev. Lemons. Her pastor paid her a loving tribute in saying of her: 'She was true, good, unselfish, self-sacrificing, devoted to her family and lived only for others, which bespeaks a life well spent.' Many beautiful floral tributes were received from loving friends, and friends came from neighboring towns to attend her funeral services. Mrs. Danforth was a loving wife, a devoted mother and a friend to all. Her life has just begun." Mrs. Danforth was born in Port Royal, Montgomery county, Tenn., June 23, 1843, and was married to Judge Lewis W. Danforth at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26, 1860. To this union ten children were born. Those living are Lieut. George W. Danforth, Chief of the Machinery Department, Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. H. L. Kinnison, also of San Francisco, wife of Captain Kinnison, of the 12th U.S. Infantry; Miss Grace Danforth, Mrs. O. W. Joslyn, wife of Major Joslyn; Mrs. W. V. Mattingly and Mr. Henry A. Danforth, all of Charleston.

The funeral of Andrew Morgan Saunders, U.S.M.C., accidentally shot at Vera Cruz, was held with full military honors from the home of the dead man's sister, Mrs. L. F. Hageman, 1913 Whitney avenue, Niagara Falls, N.Y., May 23, 1914. Justice Lamar and Frederick Lehmann, American commissioners to the mediation conference, and their attachés attended the services. The Rev. David H. Weeks, of Epiphany Episcopal Church, officiated at the services. Fifty members of Company E, 3d Inf., N.G.N.Y., under command of Lieut. John J. Welch, furnished the escort and firing squad. Falls Camp, Spanish War Veterans, and the American Veterans of Foreign Service were also represented. The Regular Army was represented by Chaplain Stephen R. Wood, U.S.A., from Fort Niagara.

De Benneville Randolph Keim, seventy-three years old, one of the last of the newspaper men who reported the battles of the Civil War, died May 24, 1914, at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., following a general physical breakdown. Mr. Keim was born in Reading Jan. 1, 1841. He was descended from one of the foremost families of the city and traced his ancestry to the Randolph family of Virginia. He was educated at Beloit College, in Wisconsin. At the beginning of the Civil War he organized a company of zouaves in Harrisburg, Pa., known as the City Zouaves, of which he was captain, but resigned before his company was ordered to the front in order to report the war for the press. Mr. Keim reported the war for the New York Herald. His despatches were notable for their accuracy and wealth of detail. General Grant formed a great attachment for Mr. Keim, saying of him that he had never violated a confidence. Mr. Keim was the father of Mrs. C. W. Kutz, wife of Major C. W. Kutz, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

(Continued on pages 1242-1243.)

The letter of the Secretary of the Navy to Congress transmitting the report of survey and investigation by experimental tests of coal in Alaska for use on board ships of the U. S. Navy and upon coal and coal fields available for that purpose proves that the charge that there has been departmental discrimination against the Alaskan coal in favor of the Pocahontas has not been warranted, a conclusion that has been foreshadowed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. These investigations were carried on through the authority of the Naval Appropriation Act approved Aug. 22, 1912, which set apart \$75,000 for tests of Alaskan coal. The Secretary of the Navy's request that the Bureau of Mines take charge of all the technical operations was granted. Following the official findings of the representatives of the Bureau of Mines, the comment and opinions of the Navy Department are given. The geological and mining conditions in the Bering River fields, the Department finds, are unfavorable in that they oblige high mining costs. It is the opinion of the best authorities that the mining conditions in the field are less favorable than those obtaining in the United States, with the exception of a certain area in the state of Washington. Added to this is the necessity of expensive mine timbering, and of more than ordinary mine ventilation and drainage. Moreover, a very heavy rainfall, apart from its effect on general conditions, will result in very wet coal as delivered at the terminals. The latter cannot be dismissed as a small matter; for a moisture content of five per cent. in coal will result in a battleship loading 100 tons of water in her bunkering of 2,000 tons—a loss of one day's steaming at twelve knots and a consequent loss in cruising radius of 288 miles. It is with regret that the Department reports that the recent tests show conclusively that Bering River coal, mined from selected veins in one of the most promising portions of the field, is entirely unsuitable for naval use. The coal failed on account of its property of forming large, tenacious clinker—probably the most serious defect that can be developed by a coal for marine use. Whether a non-clinkering coal of good chemical and physical qualities exists in the field is an unsolved problem.

Early in this session Representative Charles C. Carlin, of Virginia, introduced a bill in the House, H. R. 13,722, designed to meet comprehensively the complaint that private claims, no matter how just, have very little chance of attention and payment by presentation in Congress. It is entitled a bill "To relieve Congress from the adjudication of private claims against the Government." It has been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, of which Mr. Carlin is a member, the report being made by Representative Henry G. Danforth, of New York. This bill proposes that jurisdiction shall be given to the Court of Claims to render final judgment in five classes of claims which are among those now most actively pressed in Congress. When judgments are rendered by the Court of Claims, they are promptly paid by annual appropriation on the general deficiency bill. It is believed that the claims embraced in this bill will include more than half of all the claims now being urged before Congress. The five classes are: Two classes of southern war claims, claims of laborers and mechanics of the navy yards for overtime between 1878 and 1882, the claims of officers of the Navy for difference between sea and shore pay and the claims of officers of the Army for longevity pay based upon cadet and enlisted service. All these claims have been repeatedly reported by committees of Congress and all have passed either or both Houses of Congress in former years. Their justice has thus been repeatedly admitted, but payment heretofore has been made by special acts naming certain claimants and others equally meritorious have been obliged to wait. The bill is now upon the House calendar, but can not be called up at this session unless some extraordinary effort is made in this direction. Doubtless if a sufficient number of members should assure Messrs. Carlin and Danforth of their desire to see the bill pass, a special effort would be made to call it up. Such a movement will hardly be made by the members of Congress unless they receive notice from their constituents who are interested, that they desire this action to be taken. It is a common experience in Congress that a meritorious measure fails because the members of Congress are not kept fully enough advised of the fact that persons in their districts are interested in its passage.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels delivered an address at the dedication of American University, Washington, D. C., on the afternoon of May 27. The subject was "Pro Deo et Patria." "The United States Navy," Mr. Daniels said, "is our foremost educational institution, with schools and colleges afloat and ashore, giving instructions from the three R's to the most abstruse learning for diplomats and the most practical lessons in mechanics and technology. Every day 50,000 sailors answer the call 'to books.' A few months after the American people elected a school teacher to be President, every officer in the American Navy became a school teacher." Further on in his address he said: "The flag has always stood for protection of the weak and for refuge for the distressed. Does it stand for that to-day as much as it did when its splendor enraptured Washington, or when it inspired Jackson to drive back the red-coated veterans of Wellington from our shores? Is it possible the time can ever come when it shall be planted over a conquered people, when it shall ever be carried by our armies in a war of aggression? Will it ever stand for any such principle as government of an annexed and alien people without the consent of the governed? God forbid! We do not believe that it will ever float over another foot of annexed territory. It must stand as it has always stood, for shelter, for protection, for refuge and rest."

The Secretary of the Navy believes that while officers who become totally disabled in line of duty or who after long service become incapacitated by causes incident thereto should be liberally dealt with in regard to retired pay, it is an injustice to the government to retire on three-fourths pay officers of comparatively short length of service who are still capable of performing many of the duties of their grade or who are fully qualified to enter into civil vocations. He favors a bill which provides for graded retirement based upon length of service, and that differentiates between total and partial disability. In the case of partial disability the proposed bill provides for graded pay based upon the number of years in the Service of the United States, and where

the disability is incident to the Service and wholly incapacitates the officer from the performance of the duties of his grade, the officer receives the retired pay now allowed by law, namely, three-fourths of the pay of his grade. It is provided that any officer retired for physical disability incident to the Service may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, where his service is less than thirty years, be ordered to such duty at sea or on shore which he may be fitted to perform, or if, in time of peace, the officer prefers not to accept such orders, he may decline them and forfeit his retired pay. "This latter provision," the Secretary says, "seems just, as an officer of the class described, who might receive less than \$50 a month while on the retired list, would normally engage in some civil occupation which would ordinarily furnish the major part of his income, and orders to duty in such cases would impose an undeserved hardship. In such a case the officer concerned should be allowed to continue upon the retired list, but should forfeit his retired pay as long as he remains unwilling to accept such active duty as might be assigned him."

Speaking of the surrender of Alameda and 300 Moro followers in the Moro Province, recently reported in despatches, a correspondent at Fort Bliss, Texas, reports Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., as saying that the surrender of Alameda is more or less important, but he was not anything of a menace to the rest of the province and was not a disturber of the peace. General Pershing, who has just completed over four years as Military Governor of the Moro Province, said: "Alameda is a relative of Datu Ali, and after the defeat of Ali's band and his death at the hands of our troops under Captain McCoy, Alameda with his followers fled to an unknown section of country in the interior of Mindanao, called the Pedatan country, where he settled down and has remained ever since. Alameda never acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States, but he never committed any acts of hostility. That part of Mindanao, however, became the hiding place of a few renegades and outlaws, and it was desirable to effect Alameda's surrender in order to finally clear out this element. The good offices of friendly Moros from Cotabato and Lanao have been used during the past year or so, accompanied by persistent pursuit of the outlaws living in that locality. Much of the credit for this surrender is due the Scouts and Constabulary, especially Captain Fletcher, of the Scouts, and Lieutenant Root, of the Constabulary. After our troops fully demonstrated the futility of outlaw attempts to escape justice, the work of peace envoys under the able direction of Governor Carpenter brought the desired results."

Referring to the recent saving of the life boats of the Columbian the Nautical Gazette says: "The fact that the rescue was effected after all hope for the boat had been abandoned is another feather in the cap of the American Revenue Cutter Service and additional credit to the record of the Seneca, which has been a great one ever since she went into commission. And the crowning act in this instance, which shows that the men of the Revenue Cutter Service have their hearts in their work, was the voluntary subscription by the officers and crew of the cutter of a hundred dollars from their own slender pay for the benefit of the four men they had saved when they were landed at Halifax." Another note in the Gazette says: "The annual luncheon of the Maritime Section of the Naval League in New York on May 19 was characterized particularly by expressions of interest of Navy men in the movement for closer sympathy for the strength that may be lent to naval reserve support from the merchant marine. It is understood that the October meeting will be characterized more by the merchant marine expression of opinion, but there is no question that the gentlemen who are interested in the organization are doing a good work in their efforts at harmony and progress."

In the pages of the last issue of the Naval Medical Bulletin Medical Director Stokes, U.S.N., former Surgeon General, discusses naval medical ethics, and The Military Surgeon believes his views should receive the widest circulation among medical officers of all the Services and among medical men outside the Services. He says that in the last few years there has appeared in the medical department of the Navy a growing tendency toward a lack of good fellowship among medical officers. In some instances this lack of good fellowship has led to pernicious activities which show a regrettable disregard of the principles of ethics. One of the most common infractions of this code is the use of political influence by officers to obtain "plums" in the Service or to change irksome and distant details to more agreeable duties in or near Washington. Such methods would be condemned in civil practice and would lead to discipline by medical organizations. "The medical services of the Army and Navy represent the highest ideals in medical ethics, and anything that savors of pernicious politics should be summarily and scathingly condemned."

Apparently a Navy Department Bulletin issued this week has passed through the hands of some joker in its official journeyings, for on the back of it in official style and with due solemnity appears the following somewhat apocryphal announcement: "For the Press: It is announced on reliable authority that the last step in the Mexican situation has been successfully settled and the mediators expect to retire for a purely social session to Newport, where entertainment has been offered by Baron von der Busch, whose good work among the foreign element is so well spoken of by all loyal Americans. Mexico will be placed under a dictatorship, an American prominent in Brazilian circles. His name has not been announced as yet. It is doubtful if it ever will be. The rumor that pulque is to replace grape juice as the national drink has been vigorously denied by Secretary Savoy."

What purports to be a personal conversation with General Villa, appearing in the June Metropolitan, does not agree with the view that Villa and Carranza may be expected eventually to become rivals, a correspondent notes. This report says of Villa: "It seems incredible to those who don't know him that this remarkable figure, who has risen from obscurity to the most prominent position in Mexico in three years, should not covet the Presidency of the Republic; but that is in entire accordance with the simplicity of his character. When

asked about it he said: 'I am a fighter, not a statesman. I am not educated enough to be President. I only learned to read and write two years ago. How could I, who never went to school, hope to be able to talk with the foreign ambassadors and the cultivated gentlemen of the Congress? It would be bad for Mexico if an uneducated man were to be President. There is one thing that I will not do—and that is to take a position for which I am not fitted. There is only one order of my Jefe (Carranza) which I would refuse to obey—if he would command me to be a President or a Governor.'

The latest information concerning the Army comes from the National Rip-Saw, which tells us that "the fighting game is about played out, and even the flotsam and jetsam of the great cities are refusing any longer to sell themselves for cannon fodder. More and more difficult has it become in consequence to secure the necessary number of enlistments to maintain the Army, and so the authorities have had to resort to all manner of devices to make Army life seem one glad sweet song to the prospective jaspers wanted for recruits. Flaming posters depicting the beauty and glory of Army life have appeared all over the country, and one of these in particular, showing half nude women dancing the 'bunny-hug' for the delectation of the soldiers, was so rankly salacious and so baldly inviting that it created a scandal wherever it appeared, and was hauled down on orders from headquarters after the Socialist press had turned on its batteries and disclosed the lewdness of the picture and the still lewder purpose it was to serve." All of which would be important if true, but precisely where this veracious publication gets its information it does not condescend to tell us.

David E. Cummins, an enlisted man of the Navy, has successfully passed the entrance examinations for entrance to the Naval Academy and will become a midshipman June 10 when he reports for the required physical examination. He was born at Prescott, Ariz., Jan. 18, 1895, but his father at present lives at Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Cummins enlisted in the Navy at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 19, 1913, as landsman for yeoman, he having had previous training as stenographer. He was immediately sent to the School for Yeomen at Newport, R.I., and on Feb. 16, 1914, received a nomination as midshipman to the Naval Academy from Hon. W. S. Goodwin, of the 7th Arkansas District. Having received this appointment he was transferred from the Yeoman School to the Reina Mercedes, the station ship at the Naval Academy, in order that he might pursue his studies to enable him to pass the examination. The Secretary of the Navy has authorized his discharge as an enlisted man on June 9. On June 10 he will take the required physical examination and be sworn in as a midshipman.

Some of the officers and men of the mounted detachment of the 29th Infantry, U.S.A., led by Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, have organized a polo club with the idea of improving their horsemanship and for the exercise and pleasure. Badly handicapped for suitable horses, the officers and men are working hard to develop team and position play so that later in the season on better mounts they will be able to engage in match play. Having been in correspondence with the team of the Buffalo Country Club, the Fort Niagara team is looking forward to playing return matches often during the summer. The Buffalo poloists have kindly offered to mount the Army men when the time comes.

Theodore Roosevelt's opinion as to the pending treaty with Colombia was declared in unmistakable terms when he said to an interviewer: "Colombia agreed to let us build the canal on the payment of \$10,000,000. Later she tried to blackmail the United States when she thought France would give \$25,000,000. Panama rose in revolt, insisting that the American agreement stand. Not one dollar can be paid to Colombia with propriety, and it would be an act of infamy to pay even a dollar to a nation which, in crooked greed, tried by desperate blackmail to smirch the good fame of America."

Although Lieut. Cols. Eugene T. Wilson and Thomas W. Winston, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., have been declared unfit for field service and were recommended to be retired by the retiring board at Manila, they will not be placed on the retired list because of the small number of vacancies on the retired list. These vacancies will be kept for officers who are totally disabled. As soon as there are sufficient deaths on the retired list to make vacancies for Lieutenant Colonels Wilson and Winston they will be retired.

A well known English writer on trade and finance calls attention to the fact that an increase of from fifteen to twenty per cent. in the cost of material and a corresponding increase in the cost of labor accounts in no small part for the increase in the cost of naval armament. The cost of the scientific instruments in use aboard the modern war vessel is another element in the increased cost; the outfit for the control of gun fire, the wireless system, etc.

Great demands are being made upon the Marine Corps Band at Washington. It is regarded a very superior organization and one of the great bands of the country. It frequently has three engagements in one day, playing both in the forenoon and afternoon and evening. No White House function is regarded as complete without the Marine Band.

Lieut. Comdr. O. W. Fowler, U.S.N., was retired from active service for disability in the line of duty May 16, 1914. He was born in Indiana July 21, 1878, and entered the Navy May 20, 1887. He had to Jan. 1 last a sea service of nine years and one month, and shore duty of seven years. His last duty was at the Naval Academy.

General Funston has wired Secretary Garrison that arms and ammunition landed from German ships, referred to on page 1250 of this issue, have been delivered to the Federal army at Cordova. This is on the railway line between Vera Cruz and Mexico City.

AVIATION NOTES

The largest airship station of the British Admiralty is just being completed at Medway, near Port Victoria, England, at a cost of \$250,000.

It will be no fault of France if the aeroplane is not adapted to the most aggressive warfare. A machine called the "Air Craft Hunter" of Lieutenant Mailfert, was exhibited at the Aeronautic Exhibition in Paris. It is a Nieuport monoplane of 160 horsepower. It contains in its fuselage a shot-sieve or a projectile thrower, an arrangement which, when the pilot sets it in action, strews the underlying ground with 2,000 shot. An aiming arrangement is said to be at hand. On the flying field, in an actual test, a flying machine was represented to actual scale by means of a disk. Lieutenant Mailfert rose in his machine to a height of 2,000 meters and flooded the target with his projectiles. The disk was riddled with many bullets. Then, according to a translation in the Scientific American, free balloons were released, against which also Mailfert brought his shot sprinkler into action. He succeeded in causing two balloons to sink. Another kind of aggressive flying machine, the so-called "Zeppelin-Hunter," has been put to trial according to the Paris Journal. With its own weight reduced to a minimum, it had to carry an armor of sixty to seventy kilogrammes to protect both the pilot and the more vulnerable parts of the machine. It is intended to provide the flying machine with a light machine gun, which can perforate the Zeppelin hulls with rapid fire shot and ignite the gas. The French papers insist that in future all French military air craft, except the school machines, be armored to protect them against hostile fire. They may be divided into four kinds: Armored monoplane for reconnoitering artillery and cavalry with minimum velocity, 120 kilometers per hour; armored biplane for reconnoissance work of the general staff at great distances with minimum velocity, 100 kilometers per hour; armored biplane, provided with machine guns, etc., to destroy hostile aeroplanes and airships with minimum velocity, 120 kilometers per hour; large aeroplanes with more seats, for special service. The Paris aeronautic exhibition last fall showed a special number of armored aeroplanes. The armor protection extended not only to the pilot and observer, but also to the rudders, the measuring instruments and especially the propulsion system.

In the Prince Henry aviation competition which began at Berlin, Germany, on May 17, as noted last week, Lieutenant von Tuenen, made 1,103 miles in 1,035 minutes and took first prize in the reliability contest. Up to May 22 five aviators had been killed in the flights and on that day Lieutenant Kraft broke both arms and otherwise injured himself when he was compelled to make a sudden landing.

Brigadier General Henderson, the Director General of British Military Aeronautics, declares that "at the present moment there is no airship existing which could go high enough to get out of range of the anti-aerocraft guns that we have already got."

In spite of the aeroplane, the balloon still has its uses in studying air currents and in meteorological investigations, and it is suggested that a balloon corps would be an important addition to an aeroplane station.

FROM A SAILOR OF THE OLDEN TIME.

A fine tribute to the old sailing line-of-battleships is paid by Admiral Sir Robert Hastings Harris, K.C.B., of the British navy, in his book, "From Naval Cadet to Admiral," published by Funk and Wagnalls, New York and London. Sir Robert began as a cadet in 1856 and was retired in 1908. If judged by what was expected of them, the old sailing ships seem to the author to have been "greatly the superiors of their modern successors. They had naught to fear from anything but vessels of their own type, which might outnumber or outgun them; no submarine, torpedoboat or destroyer existed to threaten or harry either them or the nerves of their captains. A gale of wind and a lee shore were their chief perils. Their motive power, though slow and uncertain, was practically inexhaustible; fickle and capricious as the winds are, so long as they blew they favored friends and foes alike. While our old-time wooden battleship could with impunity cruise day after day within sight of a hostile port, our misnamed Dreadnought is compelled even by day to give it a very wide berth and, if it were possible, would be glad to efface herself altogether during the hours of darkness."

The author relates an incident observed by his father, who took part in the China war. Previous to the bombardment and capture of one of the principal forts, a Chinese soldier, dressed in tiger skins, constantly and recklessly exposed himself on the parapets of the fort at a range of about 1,200 yards. Being perfectly safe from any bullets from the old muskets of that day and almost equally safe from the larger smooth-bore guns of the period, he used to exhibit his defiance by indecent and insulting gestures. It was felt that this was not to be quietly tolerated, so during the Chinaman's absence a 32-pounder gun was carefully trained and laid by my father for the spot where this brave usually appeared. On his next appearance it was fired and by an almost miraculous fluke hit the warrior fairly in the middle, cutting him in two parts, in full view of our men.

Speaking of the examinations officers had to go through fifty years ago he tells of one midshipman who was examined in seamanship when passing for a lieutenant. Having been asked what he would do if in charge of a vessel on a lee shore in a gale, with all her canvas blown away and anchors coming home, he replied with cheerful equanimity, "Let her go ashore"—and passed. Comparing the "comforts" at sea in those days with the conditions now Admiral Harris says: "Yet with all our primitive methods and discomforts, I believe the physique of the naval service of those days would have compared more than favorably with the better fed, better housed and altogether better looked-after generation of to-day."

The danger of striking up friendships where no common language is spoken was shown during the stay at Rio Janeiro in 1857 of the ship to which Cadet Harris was attached. His mess mate took a liking to a French midshipman, for the ships of all nations were in the harbor, including that "fine frigate, the U.S.S. St. Lawrence." The French midshipman could speak no more of English than his new friend could speak of French, which was only a few words. In the middle of an interchange of courtesies the French midshipman to the Britisher's astonishment looked hard at him and exclaimed loudly, "Ros Boeuf, Goddam!" which so insulted the English-

man that he at once struck him. In retaliation the French youth promptly drew a small dirk and threatened to use it. Senior officers interfered to prevent bloodshed, and in the explanations that followed, it came out that the Frenchman thought he was paying a high compliment to the nationality of his friend by showing his intimate knowledge of the words for which old England was famed on the continent.

In 1887 the author found himself in Chinese waters, where he met "a distinguished American naval officer, Captain Selfridge [Thomas O.], who commanded the U.S.S. Omaha." The American vessel was armed with 11-inch smooth bore muzzle-loading guns shaped like huge soda water bottles. Admiral Harris and Captain Selfridge "often had a friendly argument as to which was the more efficient armament for an unarmored vessel—the latter's guns or the muzzle-loading rifled guns of the British. The American's argument was that, although the advantage of more accurate shooting probably rested with the rifled guns, yet the low ricochets of the smooth bore projectiles would insure getting in more hits in an action, the rifled projectiles after once striking the water always bounding high in the air and passing harmlessly into space. "I think," says the author, "there was a good deal in Selfridge's argument in regard to a close action; he, of course, admitted that at long range the advantage was with the rifled guns."

A YOUTHFUL DISPLAY OF PATRIOTISM.

Missoula, Mont., gave an illustration the other day of the fact that the spirit of our patriotic forefathers is still alive in this country, in spite of the discouraging exhibition in so many quarters of the opposite spirit of ignorance and vindictive hostility toward all military organizations, which we have reason to believe is largely of foreign origin. At Missoula there was a simultaneous meeting of old soldiers and high school athletes from all over the state, both organizations being the guests of the municipality. One of the soap-box orators of sedition thought the occasion fitting for making a verbal assault upon the visiting veterans. Describing what followed a Missoula paper says:

"The youthful athletes magnanimously concluded that the surviving veterans should have the lion's share of the hospitality, and showed the greatest deference to the wearers of the faded blue uniforms adorned with the little bronze button, which told of many hardships of the field of battle. So, when an indiscreet individual so far forgot his patriotism and the honor and deference due to the visiting veterans as to make a remark derogatory to the old soldiers three or four of them resented the remark instantly, surrounded him and requested that he retract the statements."

"The word was passed to other visiting high school boys, and in a twinkling of an eye they formed a line of march, took the obstreperous person by force and walked him down the street to the hall in which the G.A.R. meeting was being held. They forced their way into the presence of the soldiers, who were all unmindful of the cause of a visit, which looked at first blush somewhat belligerent in nature, to the last."

"The leader of the boys, picking up a chair, made his way down to the front of the gathering, directly in front of the officers. The obstreperous person was politely requested to take his stand upon the chair, which he forthwith did."

"Now apologize for the remarks you made against the old soldiers," he was commanded.

"I apologize," he replied. "I have always felt the greatest deference and respect for the surviving veterans of the Civil War."

"The soldiers present were dumbfounded, and did not know what to make of the scene."

"Have I satisfied you?" asked the maker of the remarks.

"He was informed that he had, and with that the boys, with the man at the van of the procession, left the hall. He was released in the street below. Upon being informed what the disturbance was all about the old soldiers gave the high school boys a vote of thanks."

THE MAGNANIMITY OF A SOLDIER.

The magnanimous spirit which General Grant showed after the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox was not something born of his great and supreme victory at that hour when he realized the four long years of hoping by the North: it was part of his very nature. He could never gloat over the defeat of a rival. In one of the first victories that started him on his journey toward an immortality of fame this same fine courtesy toward a beaten foe showed itself as impressively as when three years later he received the "final sword of the rebellion." Dr. W. Williams, of Clarksville, Tenn., through all the changes and vicissitudes of fifty years can still see the gentle but forceful Northern commander treating with chivalric regard the feelings of the vanquished. Writing in the Confederate Veteran, Dr. Williams thus tells of the occupation of Clarksville after Grant's victory at Fort Donelson:

"On a dreary February morning, as the lowering clouds hung above the city, one might have looked far down the river and seen a long, dark volume of smoke hanging just above the tree tops like a broad, black ribbon, foretelling the approach of the gunboats and Grant's army. The fleet came on, headed by a gunboat and followed closely by the transports. The gunboat steamed midway of the levee and dropped anchor far out in the swollen stream. The portholes were thrown open and a broadside of cannon was thrust threateningly forward, the transports carefully feeling their way along the levee and landing, one behind the other, being made secure by their bowlines. Gangplanks were pushed ashore, and regiment after regiment were disembarked, and, forming columns of fours, rapidly wheeled into line with their guns at right shoulder shift. Headed by their officers, General Grant, General Wright and others of his corps, they marched with a precision of tread that showed the trained soldier. They marched through the Square and out Franklin street to the college campus. To the credit of General Grant and his men, there was not the slightest demonstration of rejoicing, not even the playing of a band nor any other evidence of victory. These were Western men, many of them with Southern blood flowing in their veins, and, as the Confederates learned later in the war, there was no denying their valor. Little did the world at that time think that this sedate Westerner was to be at the head of one of the

greatest armies ever assembled on this continent or to be called upon to cross swords with the matchless Gen. R. E. Lee."

A similar courtesy to the vanquished was shown by Grant on the occasion of the surrender of Vicksburg.

THE ARMY BANDMASTERS' SCHOOL.

A recital was given by the students of the U.S. Army Bandmasters' School Friday evening, May 22, at the Army Y.M.C.A., at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., and a large and appreciative audience attended and all the numbers were roundly applauded. "This school has without a doubt filled the long felt need of finished musicians as bandmasters for the Army," writes a correspondent, "and the organization that is fortunate enough to have one of these men assigned as bandmaster is to be envied. Great credit is due Mr. A. A. Clappe, the principal of this school, for his untiring devotion to this work. The arrangements and conducting by the graduating class of this year's school shows without any question the devotion to their studies, and it must be said that the manner in which the students play must be very gratifying to Mr. Clappe and the other instructors of the class."

The following interesting program was rendered at the recital: Part 1.—Part song, "Anchored," Watson; quintette for five clarionets, overture "Magic Flute," Mozart; quintette for five saxophones, "Andante Sostenuto," Kuhlau; part song, "Soldier's Dream of Home," Nevin; quintette for four baritones and Eb. bass, "Soldatenlied," Kremser; quintette for five trombones, "The Beleguered," Sullivan; part song, "Stars of the Summer Night," Tours; baritone solo, "Fantasia di Concerto," Beccalari, arranged and performed by G. A. Horton, band, 3d U.S. Cav.

Part 2.—Ensemble, "Serenade," Victor Herbert, arranged and conducted by W. C. White, 10th Band, C.A.C.; part song, "Three is a Crowd," A. A. Clappe; ensemble, "Andante con Moto," Schubert, arranged and conducted by A. J. Thomas, Band, 10th U.S. Cav.; ensemble, "Romance," Rubenstein, arranged and conducted by E. V. Sorensen, 5th Band, C.A.C.; part song, "Hearts and Flowers," Tobani; ensemble, "Allegretto Grazioso," Tours, arranged and conducted by J. B. Prewitt, Band, 26th U.S. Inf.; ensemble, "Waltz Caprice," Rathbun, arranged and conducted by G. A. Horton, Band, 3d U.S. Cav.; part song, "Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye," Hatton. Special number—Quintette for five flutes, "Fantasia on an Original Theme," A. A. Clappe.

Members of the graduating class are: Chief Mus. A. J. Thomas, 10th U.S. Cav. Band; Principal Mus. G. A. Horton, 3d U.S. Cav. Band; Corpl. J. B. Prewitt, 26th U.S. Inf. Band; Pvt. W. C. White, 10th Band, C.A.C.; Pvt. E. V. Sorensen, 5th Band, C.A.C.

Class of 1915: Principal Mus. J. C. Eldridge, 12th U.S. Inf. Band; Sergt. Frederick S. Jenkins, Engineer Band; Sergt. Frederick B. Rogers, 2d Band, Field Art.; Sergt. H. O. Weibel, 6th Band, C.A.C.; Corpl. J. E. Simmons, 29th U.S. Inf. Band.

THE PERUVIAN ARMY IN 1914.

Peru's army under the government of President Nicolas de Piérola, and again in the last few years, undertook a thorough reorganization from instructions received from a French military mission. Data received from the Peruvian Consulate in New York describes the present Peruvian army as a small and compact force of men, operating across the face of the republic, its coastal plains, "cordilleras," "pampas" and jungles, wherever its services are required.

Military service in Peru is obligatory for all citizens between twenty-one and fifty years of age, but the conscripts form only a small fraction of those liable for service. Peru has a peace force of 7,000 men, and the reserves (unofficial) are placed at 50,000, the total war strength 93,000, with 75,000 more available for duty.

The Army is composed of the following general divisions: The Permanent Army; the Permanent Army Reserve; the Territorial Army. The Permanent Army comprises the active force and the force of mobilization. The force of mobilization is composed of those citizens, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five, liable for service, but who have not yet been called to the colors. The Permanent Army Reserve is formed by the citizens between twenty-six and thirty years of age, and those between twenty-one and twenty-five, who for one reason or another have been excused from service in the Permanent Army; the Territorial Army is formed by citizens between thirty-one and fifty years of age.

In times of peace the force of mobilization may be called out every two years for instruction or maneuvers, for a period not exceeding two months. The Permanent Army Reserve may only be called out once, in times of peace, for a period of instruction or maneuvers. The territorial forces may be called out for inspection or review for a period of eight days within the territory corresponding to their province. Such is, briefly, the basis of the system of obligatory military service in Peru, established by the law of May, 1912, which is, with but slight variations, the law formulated during the Presidency (1895-1899) of Don Nicolas de Piérola.

The Permanent Army has its organization as follows: Thirteen battalions and three independent companies of mounted infantry; five cavalry regiments of two squadrons each; ten batteries of mountain artillery; one group of field artillery and one of coast artillery; one battalion of engineers comprising four sections of Sappers.

The infantry uses the original Mauser rifle, caliber 7.65, pointed bullet; the cavalry and artillery, carbines of the same make. The artillery equipment, both mountain and field, is of French make, Schneider-Canet, rapid fire, caliber 75 mm. There are also a quantity of Krupp mountain and field guns. The coast artillery is equipped with Armstrong guns, caliber 152, and Schneider-Canet, caliber 24 cms., rapid fire. These are at the present time the heaviest cannon on the west coast of South America, below Panama, but Chile is reported to have ordered thirty 14-inch guns and fifteen 9-inch guns from the Bethlehem Steel Company, for coast defense purposes.

The Army of Peru is under the supreme direction of the Ministry of War reorganized only a short time ago by the last French Mission. By this reorganization, the said Ministry is divided into three main bureaus, namely: The Direction of War, the Bureau of Technical Inspection and the General Staff.

RECENT DEATHS.

(Continued from page 1240.)

Chief Engr. Charles Francis Nagle, U.S.N., retired, who held the rank of lieutenant commander, and who took part in many of the naval battles of the Civil War, died of general debility at his home, No. 570 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., May 26, 1914. He was born in Ireland Sept. 4, 1841, and served under Admiral Farragut and participated in the capture of Forts Morgan and Gaines. He was at the battle of Mobile Bay in 1863, and took part in the capture of the Confederate ram Webb on the Mississippi River. He was a member of the first Greeley expedition to the Arctic in 1883. While there he was injured and was incapacitated for a time. On reaching home he went to China for the Government, and while there received a medal and the Order of the White Elephant from the King of Siam. Mr. Nagle retired in July, 1892. He received a medal from Congress for his heroic services during the Civil War and was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S. He was retired July 26, 1892, for incapacity resulting from an incident of service. He had a sea service of sixteen years and two months and a shore duty of six years and eleven months. He leaves his wife, three daughters and one son.

In our issue of May 2, 1914, page 1109, we noted the death of Col. Daniel M. Appel, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on April 21, 1914, of heart disease. A correspondent sends us the following additional facts: "Army circles were shocked by the announcement of the sudden death on April 21 of Col. Daniel Mitchell Appel, of the Medical Corps, chief surgeon of the Hawaiian Department. The dead body of Colonel Appel was found lying at his home, 417 Wyllie street, Honolulu, H.T. Seemingly robust in health and having but a short time before successfully passed the physical examination for the annual test ride, Colonel Appel had been daily attending to his duties at department headquarters. The evening before his death he attended a roof garden party at Young's Hotel, returning to his home at about eleven o'clock. Reaching home he apparently intended to read himself to sleep after retiring. His body was found with a book lying by his side and his glasses in it to mark the place. The covering on the bed was in no way disturbed, and it seems certain that he passed away during sleep. In view of the fact that he appeared in sufficiently good physical condition to take the ninety-mile test ride shortly before, a board was appointed by General Carter, department commander. An autopsy was held which revealed extensive atheromatous condition of the aorta and coronary arteries and gave the cause of death as arterio-sclerosis. Colonel Appel was alone at the time of his death. His wife had been called by cable to Chicago (and had sailed in the Manchuria a few days before), by the serious illness of her mother who died shortly after she reached her bedside. Colonel Appel was one of the most popular officers in the Army, and his genial kindness and thoughtfulness endeared him to officers and enlisted men alike. He entered the Service in 1876, rising in the successive grades until he obtained his colonelcy in 1908, and had his full share of the hardships of foreign and frontier service. Conscientious to a degree, he had the confidence and esteem of those with whom he came into contact, and leaves a legion of friends both in and out of the Service. Prior to serving as chief surgeon of the Hawaiian Department, he had been chief surgeon of the Central Department with headquarters at Chicago. He had seen service in the Spanish War and in the Philippines. The work for which he was perhaps most widely known was the organization and perfection of the U.S. Army Hospital at Fort Bayard, N.M., for the treatment of tuberculosis, making of the old deserted post a model tuberculosis camp than which there is no better at the present day, and making notable contributions to the literature of the subject of tuberculosis; and the best monument of his work consists of the hundreds of cured cases that are blessing his memory to-day. Ceremonies attending the final interment of the ashes took place at Buffalo on Monday, May 25, in the family vault at Forest Hill Cemetery, only the immediate family of Colonel Appel being present." The funeral ceremonies at Honolulu, H.T., were conducted by Chaplain William R. Scott, U.S.A., at the residence of Lieut. Col. Frederick P. Reynolds. There was a large attendance and there were many floral offerings. The remains were shipped on the Army transport Thomas for transportation to San Francisco, thence east for interment. Among those at the funeral services at Honolulu were Major Gen. W. H. Carter, Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards, Col. G. K. McGunagle, Col. L. W. V. Kennon, F. H. French and W. C. Rafferty and Governor L. E. Pinkham.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Ramona McCudden, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth McCudden, of Vallejo, Cal., has selected June 24 as the date of her wedding to Lieut. Schuyler F. Heim, U.S.N., attached to the Mare Island Yard. It is to be a brilliant evening affair, solemnized at St. Peter's Chapel, Mare Island, at six o'clock. Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield, at whose home on Mare Island the engagement of Miss McCudden and Lieutenant Heim was announced simultaneously with that of Miss Elizabeth Carter, of Virginia, and Asst. Naval Constr. Philip G. Lauman a couple of months ago, is to be the matron of honor, while the bridesmaids will be Miss Priscilla Ellicott, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott; Miss Janet Crose, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. William M. Crose, and Miss Dorothy Bennett, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett. They are all of Mare Island. A number of brother officers of the bridegroom will complete the wedding party.

Lieut. George M. Parker, jr., 21st U.S. Inf., and Miss Dorothy Cooper, of Independence, Ore., were married at noon on Saturday, May 16, 1914, in Independence. Several people from Vancouver Barracks were present at the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Valentine Falk, of White Plains, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Muriel Stewart, to Cadet Philip Loomis Thurber, U.S.M.A., class of 1914.

The wedding date of Miss Hattie Schultz, of San Francisco, and Lieut. Richard T. Keiran, U.S.N., attached to the Mare Island Navy Yard, has been set for June 17 and will be a home affair. Miss Schultz has been a frequent visitor to Mare Island during the last few months, so that when she goes to the station as a bride she will have many friends there.

Announcements have been received at San Diego that

June 10 has been selected as the date for the marriage of Miss Ruth Heppie, of Venice, Cal., and Ensign J. A. Logan, U.S.N., the ceremony to take place in the bride's home city.

Lieut. John M. Thompson, 13th U.S. Cav., and Miss Glen Adams will be married at El Paso, Texas, June 10, 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McHugh, of Seattle, Wash., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Lucile, to Lieut. John Herman Hood, Coast Art. Corps. The wedding will take place in the near future.

Announcement was made recently of the engagement of Miss Eleanor Moody, daughter of Mrs. Robert C. Moody, of Painesville, Ohio, to Ensign J. Douglas Jones, U.S.N., attached to U.S.S. Kansas.

Mrs. William Renwick Smedberg announces the engagement of her daughter, Cora, to Mr. Charles N. Felton, jr., of San Francisco. Miss Smedberg is the daughter of the late Col. W. R. Smedberg.

An interesting wedding at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., the first since the 2d Cavalry arrived at the post, was celebrated at the home of Major and Mrs. John S. Winn, 2d U.S. Cav., May 20, 1914, when their elder daughter, Miss Helen Sturgis Winn, was united in marriage with Lieut. Francis R. Hunter, 2d Cav., U.S.A. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain David L. Fleming, U.S.A. The wedding march from "Lohengrin" was played by the regimental orchestra. The two little ribbon girls were the Misses Lucile Swift and Leonora Brown. The best man was Lieut. E. V. Sumner, and the maid of honor Miss Katherine Winn, younger sister of the bride. The ceremony took place beneath a bell of ferns and white roses in the living room, and the Episcopal single ring service was used. Back of the Chaplain at either side of the fireplace, which was banked with wild cherry blossoms, stood the two regimental color sergeants, with colors crossed. The bride was given in marriage by her father. Following the ceremony a reception was held, and the orchestra furnished music for dancing upon the spacious veranda. The wedding was attended by the officers and their wives stationed at the post and a few intimate friends from Burlington. In the dining room a buffet lunch was served. The bride, following the custom at military weddings, cut the wedding cake with the saber of the groom. Mrs. W. J. Nicholson, wife of the colonel of the regiment, presided over the punch bowl, and Miss Helen Nicholson distributed boxes containing pieces of the wedding cake. The color scheme carried out in the dining room was green and white, the table being handsome with the lighted candles and ferns and the regimental loving cup filled with bride roses, which was sent for the use of the bride by the officers. The bride was gown in white satin, cut with deep train. Her veil of tulle was arranged in cap effect with a garland of orange blossoms. She also wore a circle of diamonds, the gift of the groom, and a diamond pendant, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Mrs. Winn wore white lace. The house was a bower of greens and cut flowers, the color scheme throughout being green and white, with an occasional bowl of yellow flowers, bringing out the Cavalry colors. The staircase was twined with wild cherry blossoms, with an immense basket of white trilliums on the newel post. Foremost among the many beautiful presents received by the bride was a magnificent silver tea service, the gift of the officers and ladies of the garrison. Mrs. Hunter was born at West Point. She attended Holton Armes School for Girls at Washington, D.C., and the University School for Girls at Chicago. Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter left for New York, to spend two weeks, returning then to Fort Ethan Allen.

Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Campbell, of Rochester, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Jessie, to Mr. William H. Gage, of Detroit, Mich.

PERSONALS.

(Continued from page 1240.)

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson expect to sail for Europe early in July, to spend six weeks.

Mrs. Timmons, wife of Lieut. Comdr. John W. Timmons, U.S.N., has returned to Washington from a visit in New York, N.Y.

Brig. Gen. James B. Burbank, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Burbank have opened their country place at Pittsfield, Mass., for the season.

Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, U.S.A., and family have recently opened their country place, "The Robins," Buena Vista Springs, Pa.

Capt. Alfred A. Maybach, U.S.A., and Mrs. Maybach, who were registered at the Hotel Astor, New York, last week, have left for the Canal Zone.

Mrs. Frederick R. W. Manley has left Galveston, Texas, and is visiting Med. Dir. and Mrs. William R. Du Bose, 1850 Kalorama Road, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Lucius Warren Johnson, wife of Passed Assistant Surgeon Johnson, U.S.N., entertained at bridge, followed by a tea, at her apartment at the Woodward, in Washington, on May 22.

Mrs. Hutch I. Cone, wife of Commander Cone, U.S.N., entertained at bridge, followed by a tea, in Washington on May 21. Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus and Mrs. Edwin T. Pollock presided at the tea table.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. Parks, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at their home in Philadelphia Navy Yard on May 27 in honor of the commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard and station, and Mrs. Benson.

The Washington Post for May 22 publishes a picture of Mrs. Austin Kautz, wife of Lieutenant Commander Kautz, U.S.N., on duty in the Bureau of Naval Intelligence at the Navy Department, Washington.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader have taken a cottage at Jamestown, R.I., for the summer, where their daughter, Mrs. Prentiss P. Bassett, wife of Lieutenant Bassett, U.S.N., and baby will join them next week.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., and Miss Heather Baxter were guests of honor at a charming dinner on board the Rhode Island May 22, given by Comdr. and Mrs. Bennett, U.S.N., and the wardroom officers.

Mrs. Francis Ruggles, wife of Lieutenant Ruggles, U.S.A., and Mrs. Robert R. Wallach, wife of Captain Wallach, U.S.A., are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins, at their summer home near Hamilton, Mass.

A daughter, Josephine Tyler Dyer, was born to Nathalie L. Dyer, wife of Lieut. Horace T. Dyer, U.S.N., at New York city, May 21, 1914. Mrs. Dyer is the daughter of Lieut. Col. Charles E. Lydecker, formerly 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

Rear Admiral A. Ross, U.S.N., sails from London for New York on May 31.

Capt. Edward J. Dorn, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dorn sailed for Europe on May 23, to spend the summer.

Ensign J. W. Bunkley, U.S.N., is convalescing after an operation for appendicitis at the naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Lewis Falkner, of the Medical Reserve, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Niagara, N.Y., had the misfortune to break his arm while attempting to crank his automobile recently.

Mrs. Daniel Van Voorhis and son, Daniel, 3d, are spending the summer with Hon. and Mrs. H. C. Van Voorhis while Captain Van Voorhis is doing "border duty" with the 3d Cavalry.

Rear Admiral G. P. Colvocoresses, U.S.N., and Mrs. Colvocoresses have returned to their summer home in Litchfield, Conn., after a winter spent in Southern California, Arizona and Colorado.

Mrs. Abram Claude is with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. George Andrews, U.S.A., at their home, 1831 Jefferson place, Washington, while Lieutenant Claude is with the battleship North Dakota at Vera Cruz.

Mrs. Chandler P. Robbins and son, Chandler, jr., intend leaving Fort Sill, Okla., June 1, for an indefinite visit to Mrs. Robbins's mother, Mrs. M. J. Lovell, 1014 South Fifth street, Louisville, Ky. Major Robbins is surgeon of the 19th Infantry, now at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Congressman A. J. Montague and Miss Montague are the guests of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Field at the naval hospital, Annapolis, Md., for the Army and Navy game. Miss Augusta Field, from Dallas, Texas, is the guest of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Field, at the naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Raymond G. Payne, of Fort Screven, Ga., gave a delightful bridge party Friday afternoon, May 22, in honor of her mother, Mrs. F. Worden Graham, of Washington, D.C., who is visiting her. During her stay Mrs. Graham has been entertained both at the garrison and by friends in Savannah.

Mrs. Alfred G. Howe, wife of Lieutenant Commander Howe, U.S.N., has left Washington, D.C., after a delightful visit with Gen. and Mrs. Walter Howe, and is now spending a week in Philadelphia with Mrs. W. L. Pryor, wife of Lieutenant Pryor, U.S.N., at 2010 Chestnut street.

Mrs. Frederick Mears and her two little daughters, Josephine and Elizabeth, will spend the summer with Mrs. Mears's mother, Mrs. Wainwright, and her brother, Dr. D. W. Rogers, at the latter's residence, 2540 Prairie avenue, Chicago. Lieutenant Mears expects to sail about June 15 for Seward, Alaska.

Lieut. William H. Clendennin, 17th U.S. Inf., post exchange officer at Eagle Pass, Texas, reports that the exchange conducted by the 17th Infantry, during the months of February and March last, allowed a dividend of more than \$260 to be refunded to each company out of the profits derived. The profits are applied to their mess, library and other essentials.

Neill S. Brown, 4th, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Neill S. Brown, 3d, and grandson of the late Col. A. L. Wagner, was christened on Sunday last, May 24, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Lafayette square, Washington, by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith. The godmother was Mrs. Samuel Donelson; the godfathers were Senator James A. Reed and Capt. W. Irving Chambers, U.S.N.

Mrs. A. C. Downing was hostess at a large reception at her Hillier place residence in Washington on May 22. Mrs. Landis, wife of Lieut. Col. J. F. Reynolds Landis, U.S.A., poured tea, and Mrs. Osterhaus, wife of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., and Mrs. Osterhaus, wife of Lieutenant Commander Osterhaus, U.S.N., assisted in receiving.

Mrs. Alexander Britton and daughter, Miss Margaret, of Washington, are at the Wolcott, New York city. Miss Britton attended the races at Belmont Park during the past week. Dr. Arthur Campbell Stanley, assistant surgeon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stanley, of Washington, who were at the Wolcott last week, sailed on the Olympic yesterday to remain for the summer.

Mrs. Henry H. Barroll, wife of Commander Barroll, U.S.N., was hostess at a charming tea in Washington, D.C., on Friday, May 22, to meet the ladies accompanying the delegates to the convention of the Society of Foreign Wars, which was held there last week. Mrs. Griffin, wife of Engineer-in-Chief Robert S. Griffin, U.S.N., poured tea, and a group of young girls assisted.

"Sergeant Major O'Brian, of the 17th U.S. Infantry," says the Eagle Pass News Guide, "will be retired on May 20, 1914. Mr. O'Brian has served thirty-five years in the Army, and has many friends who will regret his retirement. Mr. O'Brian has done duty in nearly every branch of the Army service—with the Marine Corps, the Artillery and the Infantry branches, and our Uncle Sam will look after his future welfare at the rate of about \$90 per month."

A picture of Mrs. Harry D. Chamberlain, wife of Lieutenant Chamberlain, U.S.A., appears in the Washington Post for Sunday, May 24. Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlain, who recently returned from the Philippines, are now at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Mrs. Chamberlain was formerly Miss Sallie Garlington, daughter of Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., and made her debut in Washington, D.C., where she has a host of friends.

Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske, wife of Rear Admiral Fiske, U.S.N., and Mrs. Albert L. Mills, wife of General Mills, U.S.A., were hostesses at the Navy and Army tables, respectively, at the Martha Jefferson breakfast, given under the auspices of the Women's National Democratic League, on May 28, at Rauscher's, Washington, D.C. The occasion was a brilliant one, bringing together a representative gathering of Washington women and marking the close of the official season. Mrs. Leonard G. Hoffman, wife of the secretary to the Admiral of the Navy, was vice-chairman of the entertainment committee.

At the memorial services at Cottage City, Me., May 24, by various patriotic bodies and the veterans of the wars, at the City Hall, Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Williams, spoke in place of Rev. Dr. Albion, who was ill. He gave a fine address, praising the veterans of the Civil War, the veterans of the Spanish-American War, and paid a glowing tribute to Lincoln, McKinley, and did not forget to mention those who had died since the Mexican trouble. Chaplain Smith in conclusion said: "When people make light of or attempt to disillusion patriotism they are undermining the very bulwarks of this Republic." He assured all that the best way to assure peace was to be prepared for war and be prepared to-day.

Capt. William Strother Smith, U.S.N., and Mrs. Smith are at the Westmoreland, Washington, for a brief stay.

Lieut. Comdr. C. R. Train, U.S.N., newly appointed Naval Attaché at Rome, Mrs. Train and their two sons sail for Italy on May 30.

Capt. Hilary Jones, U.S.N., commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, was host at a dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on May 23.

Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and her children opened up their summer home near Front Royal, Va., on May 23.

Mrs. Pierce Crosby, widow of Rear Admiral Crosby, U.S.N., accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Charles Trowbridge Tittman, and her little granddaughter, will spend the summer at Winchester, Va.

The officers of the U.S. Naval Academy will entertain at a buffet luncheon at the Officers' Club on May 30, before the West Point-Annapolis game, all the visiting officers of the Army and Navy and their families.

The Washington Post for Sunday, May 24, contains a picture of Mrs. George W. Read, wife of Major Read, U.S.A., and her daughter, Miss Margaret Read. Mrs. Read is the daughter of Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A.

Mrs. William T. Truxtun, widow of Commodore Truxtun, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cornelia Truxtun will spend the month of June with Mrs. Truxtun's son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank Hardean Brumby, at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., accompanied by the latter's mother, Mrs. Claudia Wilson, left Washington, D.C., on May 29, for Annapolis, Md., where they will spend the summer. Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, jr., wife of Lieutenant Commander Osterhaus, U.S.N., will leave Annapolis on June 7 for Bradley Beach, N.J., where she will spend several months with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. William Finley, at their cottage there.

Brig. Gen. Jesse C. Chance, U.S.A., retired, died May 16, 1914, in Cincinnati, Ohio, while en route to Springfield, Ohio, from St. Petersburg, Fla., where he intended to visit his daughters. General Chance became ill while on a train and when it arrived in Cincinnati he was taken at once to a hotel where he died shortly afterwards. General Chance was born in Ohio Jan. 26, 1843, and joined the 25th Ohio Volunteers Aug. 9, 1862, as a private, serving until March 17, 1865. He was then appointed a second lieutenant of the 203d U.S. Colored Infantry, serving until honorably mustered out in April, 1866. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 13th U.S. Infantry Jan. 22, 1867, was promoted major, 5th Infantry, in 1898; lieutenant colonel, 26th Infantry, in 1901; colonel, 4th Infantry, 1902, and was appointed brigadier general Aug. 14, 1903, and was retired next day at his own request after over forty years' service. He took part in a number of battles in the Civil War and served in the Spanish-American War, in Cuba and elsewhere. Later he went to the Philippines with the 4th Infantry. Since his retirement General Chance has spent the winters in Florida and most of the summers with his daughters in Springfield. He leaves his wife, two daughters, Mrs. H. C. Phillips and Mrs. R. C. Rind, and one son, R. H. Chance, who is attending college in Pennsylvania. Burial was made in Ferncliff Cemetery.

LIEUT. MEARS OF ALASKAN COMMISSION.

Lieut. Frederick Mears, U.S. Cav., who has recently been appointed by the President, a member of the Alaskan Engineering Commission for the location of Government railroads in Alaska, is the son of the late Lieut. Col. Frederick Mears, 4th U.S. Inf., and of Mrs. Elizabeth Mears, who with her daughter resides in San Francisco. Lieutenant Mears began his engineering work in 1897 in the Engineering Department of the Great Northern Railway under the advice and guidance of Mr. John F. Stevens, then chief engineer of that road. He continued in engineering work as chainman, rodman, leveller, transit man and resident engineer of the Great Northern railway and later of the Kootenai Valley, Bedlington and Nelson railroad in northern Idaho and British Columbia, until he enlisted for a commission in 1899 and was assigned to the 3d Infantry in the Philippines. In 1901 he secured a commission, served with the 5th Cavalry, was detailed to the Army School of the Line, and in 1905 was graduated from the Staff College at Fort Leavenworth. From July to October of that year, while on leave he held a position as resident engineer on the construction of the Little Rock Southern Railroad in Arkansas.

Later he was aid to Gen. J. Franklin Bell, then commandant of the Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth. In 1906 at the request of Mr. John F. Stevens, at that time chairman and chief engineer, Isthmian Canal Commission, Lieutenant Mears was detailed with the commission on the Isthmus as track foreman in Culebra Cut. When the relocation of the Panama railroad was undertaken, he was assigned to that work by Mr. Stevens and continued in it under Colonel Goethals. In 1909 he was appointed chief engineer of the Panama railroad and completed the construction of the new railroad, a project costing \$8,500,000. He also had charge of the design and construction of the reinforced concrete terminal docks at Cristobal, costing \$2,500,000, and of a small-boat landing at Gatun; of the new terminal station at Panama; construction of the New Washington Hotel at Colon, costing \$570,000; and design and construction of a concrete office and residence building. Lieutenant Mears also made the survey for the Panama-David railroad, for the Panamanian government, 350 miles of line, in the western part of the republic.

In 1913 he was appointed general superintendent and chief engineer of the Panama railroad and steamship lines, having entire charge of the operation and maintenance of the railroad and of affairs pertaining to the steamship line on the Isthmus, in which capacity he served until called to his new work by the President and the Secretary of the Interior. Lieutenant Mears was suggested for the Alaskan Commission by Colonel Goethals, who has had ample opportunity to test the quality of his work during the past eight years upon the Isthmus of Panama.

Capt. William Brackett, U.S.M.C., has been ordered before the retiring board at Washington, D.C. Captain Brackett's physical disability is partial deafness, which was said to have been incurred in the line of duty. The officer's present station is the recruiting depot at Detroit, Mich.

THE DECATURS OF THE NAVY.

The marriage of Miss Anna Decatur, of Kittery Point, Me., and Mr. Miers Fisher Wright, of Germantown, Philadelphia, will take place at St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N.H., on Saturday, June 6, at half-past three o'clock, and will be followed by a reception at the Decatur country seat, at Kittery Point. "Miss Decatur," writes a correspondent, "is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Decatur, 4th, and a member of the only existing male branch of that illustrious American family, whose eminent services to the United States have been so intimately connected with its glorious history. It will interest the Services to learn that there is still flourishing a family whose men with but one exception (Jackson Decatur) have been in our Regular forces as officers ever since the birth of our nation.

"Miss Decatur is the great-great-granddaughter of Lieut. Etienne Decatur, a member of an aristocratic French family of that name, who, while on leave of absence from the navy of France to the American colonies, married a lady of great beauty from Newport, where he then became a resident. Soon afterward he resigned from the French service.

"His son, Stephen Decatur, in early manhood removed to Philadelphia, where he maintained a large fleet of merchantmen, whose voyages were very profitable. He married Lady Pyne, an Irish beauty of many accomplishments. At the outbreak of the Revolution of the colonies Decatur warmly espoused the cause of his fellow countrymen and placed his fleet at the disposal of Congress, as well as making substantial monetary contributions from time to time to its treasury. As a privateersman he commanded successively the Comet, the Retaliation, the Fair America, the Royal Louis and the Rising Sun. The Royal Louis was a ship of twenty-two guns and carried a crew of 200 men, and among her prizes was the British man-of-war Active. At this time Decatur was but twenty-nine years of age, and is described as being 'five feet eight inches in height, with fresh complexion and dark brown hair.' Soon after he accepted a commission in the Continental Navy and attained the highest rank, that of captain, prior to the conclusion of hostilities. His three sons inherited their father's noble spirit, and subsequently won great fame. Stephen, 2d, the Commodore, through his brilliant achievements in the Tripolitan wars and in the War of 1812, is of such national repute as to need no introduction to the youngest student of history. James, a younger brother, while serving with Stephen, as a lieutenant in the Navy, was treacherously slain by a Tripolitan naval officer. His sad death was quickly avenged by Stephen, who sought out and in a hand-to-hand combat slew his assassin on the deck of the Tripolitan's own ship.

"Stephen married a great belle, Miss Wheeler, of Norfolk, Va., but his tragic death in a duel with ex-Commodore Barrow put an untimely end to his brilliant career, and he died childless. It is from the third son, Col. John Decatur, that the present family descends. This officer served in the Army during the War of 1812. One of his sisters married Lieut. James McKnight, U.S.M.C., who in 1802 also died in a duel. Another sister married the gallant Bvt. Capt. Levi Twiggs, U.S.M.C., who, as a major in the war with Mexico, fell at the head of his marines in the desperate and successful assault on Chapultepec.

"Col. John Decatur had three sons, Jackson Decatur, esq., Lieut. John Decatur, U.S.N., and Commodore Stephen Decatur, 3d, U.S.N. As far as the writer is aware, neither Jackson nor John ever married. When a lieutenant, and several years prior to the Civil War, Stephen was blinded by a sunstroke while effecting the relief of a shipwreck, and was thereafter placed on the reserve list of the Navy, but, in view of his meritorious record, he was advanced in rank with those officers on the active list, attaining the rank of commodore before his death at his country seat in Kittery Point, Me.

"The Commodore's daughter, Maria, married Capt. Wyndham R. Mayo, of Norfolk, Va., who at the outbreak of the Civil War resigned as midshipman in the Federal Navy and entered the Confederate Service. He is at present Mayor of Norfolk. He has two sons and one daughter, Wyndham R. Mayo, jr., married Miss Louise Bonsall, a sister of Mrs. Walter Brooks, of Baltimore, and has a young son, Wyndham R. Mayo, 3d. Stephen Decatur Mayo married Miss Belle Harrison, a descendant of Sir William Byrd, Royal Governor of Virginia, and lives at historic Brandon, on the James River. Captain Mayo's only daughter, Maria Decatur Cutting, is the wife of the late Walter Livingston Cutting, of New York. She is well known in American and European society, and is a woman of great beauty and charm. She and her brother Wyndham live in Norfolk.

"Commodore Decatur had two sons, Stephen, 4th, and William Beverly. Stephen died in youth, and, in order to perpetuate the name, that of the second child was changed to Stephen when he was quite young. He is the father of the bride-to-be. He served as a midshipman in the U.S. Navy, later resigning, and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he studied civil engineering. He is a famous yachtsman, and during the Spanish-American War re-entered the Navy with the rank of junior lieutenant, serving as navigator on the U.S.S. Caesar in the West Indies campaign.

"Mr. Decatur married Miss Anna Storer, a granddaughter of Commodore Storer, U.S.N., and a niece by marriage of the Admiral of the Navy, George Dewey. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and of several Boston clubs. The writer has had the opportunity of seeing Mr. Decatur's collection of side arms, which is one of the finest in the country. Nearly all of them are heirlooms, either gifts from justly appreciative citizens or from Congress, or trophies of battles in which he or his sires have participated. He has two sons and one daughter, none of whom is as yet married. The elder son, Stephen, 5th, served as a midshipman in the Navy for four years, and is now in civil life, practicing engineering in Boston. He holds a commission as lieutenant in the Naval Militia of Massachusetts and is in command of one of the Lynn divisions. The younger son, Storer Goodwin Decatur, was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he became a member of the Delta Psi fraternity. He is at present in business in New York.

"Mr. Decatur's daughter, Anna, whose coming marriage prompts this article, is a blonde of great beauty, whose popularity in society has been quite marked ever since her debut several years ago. She is very fond of outdoor sports and is a remarkably good swimmer. Her

fiancé, Mr. Wright, is the son of Sydney L. Wright, and a member of one of Philadelphia's best known families. He is the nephew of Robert K. Wright, esq., a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, and a founder of the Naval Militia of Pennsylvania, of which organization he served as commander for a number of years. A great many of Mr. Wright's relatives have been officers in our Service. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a member of the Delta Psi fraternity, as well as of several Philadelphia clubs. For the past two years he has been associated in the banking business with the Pennsylvania Company, of Philadelphia."

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

The Chief of Engineers reports that the Engineer Corps has been unable to fill requisitions for watch compasses for the reason that the compasses are manufactured abroad and the dealer has so far been unable to make deliveries under existing contract. It is anticipated that deliveries will be made in the near future on outstanding orders of 4,500 of these compasses, at which time shipment will be made as promptly as possible of those included on pending requisitions.

It has been brought to the attention of this Division that pack radio telegraphic instruments issued by the United States to the Signal Company of the Organized Militia of a certain state have been displayed in a show window of a certain telephone company. This display is unauthorized and gives to the public information that must be treated as confidential. State military authorities should take measures to prevent information of a confidential character being given to the public.

Col. Nicolai Golejewski, Russian Military Attaché on duty at Washington, D.C., had quite a strenuous day in New York on May 23 in connection with military matters. He was met by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, with Lieut. Col. R. Foster Walton, Adjutant General; Henry S. Sternberger, Commissary, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Inspector General, and Capt. Edward Olmsted, aid on General O'Ryan's staff. The Colonel was entertained at luncheon at Sherry's, after which he made an inspection of the armories of the 7th Infantry, 1st Field Artillery and the 9th Regiment of Coast Artillery. Colonel Golejewski was very much interested in the three armories, particularly that of the 7th, with its splendid appointments, and with the heavy ordnance plant installed by the U.S. Government in the 9th Regiment armory for the instruction of the Coast Artillery Reserves. The Colonel was somewhat surprised that citizen soldiers were so elaborately housed, and that they devote their time free to the ordinary military pursuits. After the inspection of the armories the Colonel was taken to the Army and Navy Club, after which General O'Ryan and Lieutenant Colonel Vanderbilt had to leave the party, and the remaining members of his staff took the Colonel over to Brooklyn, where he first attended a review of the 14th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., and then was hurried in an automobile to the review of the 23d Infantry, N.G. N.Y., and managed to witness part of the ceremony before the regiment was dismissed. Colonel Golejewski was very much impressed with the officers and men of both regiments, and has undoubtedly acquired some valuable information regarding the National Guard.

The following information comes from Col. James Lockett, 11th U.S. Cav., at Trinidad, Colo.: "One of our sentinels on a detached post at Segundo, a place about thirty-five miles south of Wilsenberg, in the Trinidad district, was attacked about half-past ten on the night of May 25 by two men with firearms. Considerable disorder ensued. A full investigation was made, and it was found that one of the attackers fired from the strikers' colony in the vicinity, and the other, after firing, retired into the colony. The return fire on the strikers and pursuit of them by the soldiers ceased because of danger to the other occupants of the colony. The leaders of the strikers' colony were requested to produce the persons of the two offenders. Up to my last despatch I do not know whether they complied with this request or not."

First Lieut. Robert B. Parker, 30th U.S. Inf., who has been dismissed from the Service to date from May 8, 1914, after a trial by G.C.M., is a native of Illinois, and entered the U.S. Military Academy June 19, 1900. He was commissioned second lieutenant, 19th Infantry, after graduation June 15, 1904, and was promoted first lieutenant, 30th Infantry, July 20, 1911. The charges of which Lieutenant Parker was found guilty were conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. These charges involved financial matters.

It is understood that Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, C.E., has reconsidered his declination of the Red Cross offer for special duty in China. Colonel Sibert, when he thought that the troops would be sent into Mexico, informed the Red Cross officials that he would not accept their offer as he desired to join the Army in the event of hostilities. But with the prospect of no immediate use of the Army in Mexico Colonel Sibert has concluded to go to China.

The papers in the case of Major B. M. Koehler, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., are now in the hands of Secretary Garrison. The Secretary stated May 28 that he had not gone over the findings of the court-martial, but expects to in a few days.

Lieut. Col. Rufus Lane, U.S.M.C., has reported for duty at the Marine Corps headquarters as adjutant inspector. It is understood that Colonel Lane does not relieve any officer at the headquarters.

The detail for the G.C.M. for the trial of Capt. Joseph H. Griffiths, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., to meet at Fort Davis, Alaska, is given under our Army head in this issue.

First Lieut. Arthur Stokes, U.S.M.C., has been ordered before the examining board at Norfolk to determine his fitness for promotion.

THE PASSING OF THE BACHELOR.

At the club tea there is laughter and rejoicing, yea, there is giggling and cackling, for lo, on the morrow there cometh to the regiment a new bachelor.

And when the young man cometh, the wife of the Lieutenant Colonel gazeth askance at him from over her glasses, the daughter of the post surgeon manifesteth curiosity concerning him, and the unappreciated sister-in-law of the despondent lieutenant, verily she powdereth her nose.

When the bachelor getteth settled in his quarters, he receiveth many invitations; and wheresoever he receiveth most hospitality, there findeth he a visitor who lacketh an escort to the next hop.

The major who hath a niece offereth him his two horses to ride, and when the niece goeth to New York, lo, he offereth the horses no more.

When the 2d Battalion goeth forth to the target range and needeth another officer, verily it is the bachelor who goeth forth that he may be a sand rat.

And when Saturday night cometh, the bachelor in his ignorance sayeth to himself: "For six days have I toiled in the pit; I have smelled the smell of sour target paste, and looked vainly for the 'five' that passeth over the target. To-night will I go into town, I will disport myself with exceeding great mirth, verily, I will make a night of it."

But the captain of E Company hath a wife who longeth to see her husband, and the first lieutenant thereof hath a babe who needeth the care of a father; and the major harkeneth first to the words of these officers, lest their wives and his wife speak not one to another. And to the bachelor, the major speaketh in these words: "Verily, the other officers of E Company have divers important things which call them away until Monday morning. As thou hast no family, it cannot be that thou shouldst desire to leave camp. Remain thou, therefore, with the company, for it needeth an officer, and thou canst enjoy thyself in camp."

In sooth, the major hath a wife who hath given him much instruction in the ways of running his battalion.

At length when the bachelor despaireth of enjoyment in the post, he goeth forth to the city for his amusement. He playeth polo at the Country Club, he rideth in the automobile of his friend the architect, and with the fair maids of the metropolis doth he seek his diversion.

He attendeth not the tea at the club, and the women of the post take notice thereof. The colonel's wife giveth three dinners and inviteth him not; at the sewing circle it is said that he runneth with the "fast set"; and the dowager whose aged sister lacketh a husband, she turneth up her nose at him.

A rumor circulateth that he is to marry the belle of the town, and there are many who say: "Alas! What a pity that our dear bachelor should be roped in by a designing woman, who seeketh social elevation by coming among us." But the rumor dieth and others circulate in its stead; for the less a head containeth, the more room hath the tongue to wag.

When the regiment goeth to another post, the bachelor looketh after the company while the captain looketh after his wife; and when quarters are chosen, he that hath a wife chooseth first.

An order cometh for the bachelor to go to the Philippines, and at San Francisco he boardeth the transport. He giveth up his stateroom to a wife and her young babe, and he sleepeth next door on a lounge which is too short. On Wednesday night the babe crieth until dawn, and the bachelor sleepeth not; but on Saturday night when the bachelor laugheth loudly at half past ten, the mother reporteth to the quartermaster that he maketh unseemly noises and disturbeth her rest.

From his post in the Philippines, an officer must be sent forth for six months to make maps in the island of Luzon; and the colonel sayeth to his adjutant: "Send thou forth a bachelor." And on the corner of the club porch there sitteth the lieutenant whose wife hath sent flowers to the wife of the K.O. on her wedding day. He smoketh his dowie cigarette and sippeth his Scotch and soda, and to himself he exclaimeth: "How useful is a bachelor."

For three years in the Philippines, the bachelor leadeth a life. In the bosque he maketh maps and suffereth from the dowie itch, he picketh leeches from his legs, and he catcheth the dengue fever. In the post, he listeneth to those that knock; he liveth in the house that no one else wanteth; and at the hops he turkety trottereth with the cousin of the chaplain, whose name changeth not, and who hath big feet.

In time he returneth to the States. For three years he hath looked upon faces that were brown, and faces that were yellow. He hath seen women whose front teeth were black, and whose hair reeked with the stench of sour cocoanut oil; and he hath gazed upon ex-girls who came to the post from distant lands where those who sought wives were discriminating.

And now he seeth before him a face that is fair to look upon. He beholdeth cheeks that are as roses, and he harkeneth unto a voice that is as the tinkling of silver bells. He thinketh of the mapping detail and the dengue fever, of the crowded stateroom on the transport, and of the ponderous dames with whom he has had to dance at the hops. He thinketh of the quarters that he hath given up to the lieutenant with two children, and of the husband who sat on the club porch while he went forth to the bosque.

So much thinketh he of the past, and so little thinketh he of the future, that it cometh to pass that he taketh unto himself a wife.

B.

In presenting to President Wilson on May 25 the facts collected by the Law and Order League of Colorado relative to the mine war, the representative of that league dwelt on the fact that the strikers were the first to open fire and that they were five hundred strong, while there were all told only thirty-two Militiamen on the ground. "The strikers were mainly foreigners, many of whom had seen service in the Balkan war." They were living in a village of tents. Under each tent was a pit or cellar, and in those occupied by the leaders were large stores of ammunition. The finding of two women and eleven children dead in one of these pits had been viciously misrepresented in order to cast blame upon the Militia. From the testimony before the Military Commission it was shown that these people died from suffocation, all of them having gone into the pit by order of the strike leaders for safety. The pit was seven by eight feet and hardly more than five feet deep. There was a floor over it and a trap door, which was shut. There were bullet holes in only two of the bodies, and medical experts testified that all the children who were

at the bottom of the heap of bodies had been suffocated and that none of them could have lived in the pit longer than two and a half hours. From the time the strike was ordered on Nov. 23, 1913, down to the trouble at Ludlow, so President Wilson was told, the violence had come almost entirely from the miners, who had ambushed and killed mine employees and non-union laborers. Scores of photographs were shown to the President to illustrate the destruction and looting by mobs of strikers. The unions, the President was told, could not be trusted to keep their agreements or contracts, for when there was a truce agreed on the Militia kept it to the letter, but the strikers shot and killed several men and continued their lawlessness. At Ludlow more than sixty men at one time or another were seized and held as prisoners because they were disposed to work in the mines. Railroad trains were fired into and stopped and non-union men dragged off them and many other acts of violence were committed following an agreement of the strike leaders to keep the truce. The statement by the Colorado Law and Order League to President Wilson that many of the strikers who took part in the fighting were foreigners who had been in the Balkan wars accords with the suggestion in our issue of May 23, page 1212, in connection with the account of the atrocities of the Balkan wars, that the presence in the Colorado strike of men who had been in the Balkan armies might account for some of the barbarities that marked the recent mine war at Ludlow, Colo. Men who had looked on during the perpetration of cruelties to prisoners and non-combatants such as disgraced the contending forces in the Balkans, and probably participated in them, could hardly be expected to approach a strike war with very high ideas of civilized warfare.

The Montclair (N.J.) Times says: "Negotiations are under way between the War Department and F. D. Lambie, of Montclair, inventor of the Lambie interchangeable steel moulds, for the purchase of at least one hundred moulds at an aggregate cost of \$100,000. These forms are to be distributed among the several Army divisions, and upon arriving at the points in Mexico where permanent quarters are to be established concrete houses will be erected for the soldiers. These moulds can be interlocked in a few minutes, and, with a pump, concrete is poured into the forms. A house of several rooms and a cement roof can thus be built in one day. Every part of the structure will be solid concrete. The steel moulds are then removed and used again. Army engineers consider that these concrete houses will not only exclude the heat of the tropical sun, but will prove to be the most sanitary method of housing troops known to modern building. This system of construction is vermin proof. The ease with which the building may be cleansed is of great importance. These houses can be erected quicker and cheaper than with any other material. No skilled labor is required. The forms are of steel, and are cast in Midland, Pa., by the Crucible Steel Company of America. It is said by Army officers that this innovation by the War Department may revolutionize the housing of soldiers in all Army posts in the United States and in the insular possessions."

Major Harry L. Gilchrist, Med. Corps, has been signally honored by the Russian Red Cross Society for the exhibit of appliances for taking care of the wounded which he made at the international meeting of the Red Cross at Washington, D.C., in 1912. This has been done by issuing to Major Gilchrist a diploma which sets forth that the appliances which he designed are superior to any that were on exhibition at the meeting. The diploma is signed by three Russian princes, at the direction of the Empress. The chief feature of the exhibit was the new ward tent which has been adopted by the Army. Although it is fifty feet long, it has only four uprights. Aside from having a great many improvements over the old hospital tent, the new tent brings about an economy of 3,027 pounds in the weight of the tentage for a hospital.

A new departure in Army relief work has been made at Fort Casey, Wash., with gratifying results. At a general meeting of the enlisted personnel, Chaplain E. P. Easterbrook, C.A.C., and the president of the local section, Mrs. John L. Hayden, briefly but graphically set before the men the aims and ambitions of the work, and suggested that each company join the section as a member, and that voluntarily on each man's part a contribution be made of from five cents to twenty-five cents, the latter the maximum limit. So heartily was the suggestion accepted that on the following pay day \$84 was sent to the local secretary and treasurer—each man in the garrison with the exception of two—and one of these was a prisoner—had contributed twenty-five cents from the three companies, non-commissioned staff and detachments of Q.M. and Hospital Corps.

Special orders from the War Department dated May 27 include the following: Capt. Warren S. Barlow, retired, is relieved from duty at New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, effect June 1. Capt. Warren S. Barlow, retired, upon his own application is detailed professor of military science and tactics at New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, June 2. The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are relieved from duty at the Army Medical School, Washington, June 5, 1914, and after expiration of leave granted will report at Texas City for assignment: First Lieuts. John B. Anderson, Fort Crockett; Louis H. Baler, Fort Ethan Allen; Coleridge L. Beaven, Fort Washington; Austin J. Canning, Plattsburg Barracks; Walter P. Davenport, Fort Sam Houston; Charles L. Gandy, Fort Myer; William G. Guthrie, Fort Riley; Wilson C. Von Kessler, Fort Niagara; E. Frederick Thode, Fort Porter; William V. Vaughan, Fort Myer; Lanphear W. Webb, jr., Madison Barracks; Robert H. Wilds, Fort McPherson; Alexander W. Williams, Washington Barracks. The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are relieved from duty at the Army Medical School, Washington, June 5, 1914, and after expiration of their leave will proceed to the post specified for duty: First Lieuts. John M. Pratt, Fort Clark, and John H. H. Scudder, Fort Bliss. First Lieut. Harry N. Kerns, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at the Army Medical School, Washington, June 5, 1914, and after expiration of leave will proceed to Fort Baker for duty. The name of Capt. Marion W. Howze, 5th Field Art., is placed on the list of detached officers, July 1, 1914, and the name of Capt. Norton L. Wood, Field Art., is removed therefrom June

30. Captain Wood is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery July 1, 1914. Capt. Philip Yost, Gen. Staff, is relieved from further duty in the Western Department and will repair to Washington, D.C. So much of Par. 23, S.O. No. 122, May 25, 1914, W.D., as relates to 2d Lieut. James D. Burt, 26th Inf., is revoked.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.

Assistant Secretary of War—Henry Breckinridge.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A.

S.O., MAY 27, 1914, WAR D.

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Walter P. Davenport, M.R.C., upon relief duty at Army Medical School, Washington.

Leave for ten days, upon relief at Army Medical School, is granted the following first lieutenants of the Medical Reserve Corps: Wilson C. Von Kessler, Harry N. Kerns, John M. Pratt, Robert H. Wilds and Alexander W. Williams.

Capt. Preston Brown, 17th Inf., repair to Washington; report to Chief of Staff for temporary duty.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 26, 1914.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Corps of the Army.

The following first lieutenants of the Medical Reserve Corps for appointment as first lieutenants of the Medical Corps of the Army of the United States:

Charles L. Gandy, from May 6, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Robert H. Gantt, who died June 10, 1911.

Alexander W. Williams, from May 7, 1914, vice Capt. Reuben B. Miller, promoted June 22, 1911.

Louis H. Bauer, from May 8, 1914, vice Capt. Charles A. Ragan, promoted July 14, 1911.

William W. Vaughan, from May 9, 1914, vice Capt. Henry B. McIntyre, resigned Jan. 10, 1912.

John B. Anderson, from May 10, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Leary, resigned March 13, 1912.

Eide F. Thode, from May 11, 1914, vice Capt. William R. Eastman, promoted April 12, 1912.

Walter P. Davenport, from May 12, 1914, vice Capt. James F. Hall, promoted April 13, 1912.

Harry N. Kerns, from May 13, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Rozier C. Bayly, honorably discharged May 16, 1912.

Robert H. Wilds, from May 14, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Morris H. Boerner, who declined his commission June 20, 1912.

Austin J. Canning, from May 15, 1914, vice Capt. Raymond F. Metcalfe, promoted Aug. 6, 1912.

Lanphear W. Webb, jr., from May 16, 1914, vice Capt. Edwin W. Rich, promoted Aug. 7, 1912.

John H. H. Scudder, from May 17, 1914, vice Capt. Robert L. Richards, resigned Sept. 20, 1912.

Wilson Carlisle von Kessler, from May 18, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Robert W. Holmes, resigned Oct. 6, 1912.

John Murdoch Pratt, from May 19, 1914, vice Capt. Perry L. Boyer, promoted Dec. 7, 1912.

Coleridge L. Beaven, from May 20, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Owen C. Fisk, retired from active service February 1, 1913.

William G. Guthrie, from May 21, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Harry B. Etter, resigned March 29, 1913.

Promotions in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., to be captain from May 21, 1914, vice Capt. Richard P. Winslow, who died May 20, 1914.

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the 3d Battalion; the 37th Company from unassigned to the 12th Battalion.

G.O. 17, APRIL 15, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

The undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this department, feeling gratified that all troops therein have achieved a high standard of training and efficiency. He is aware that this standard has been reached solely by the persistent effort of all concerned and trusts that the self-confidence of preparedness and the consciousness of duty well done will be sufficient reward for the hard work of the past few years.

J. F. BELL, Major Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 18, APRIL 16, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

I. In compliance with G.O. 80, War Dept., Dec. 20, 1913, the undersigned assumes command of the Philippine Department.

II. Capt. John E. Woodward, 29th Inf., is announced as aide-de-camp.

THOMAS H. BARRY, Major Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 19, APRIL 20, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

I. Officers will not be transferred to Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, under the provisions of Par. I, G.O. 66, headquarters Philippines Division, Sept. 12, 1911, except in emergency, without reference of case to these headquarters prior to issuance of order.

II. In compliance with instructions from the War Department dated April 17, 1914, the District of Luzon is discontinued; the change will take effect April 30, 1914, on or about which date Brig. Gen. Eli D. Hoyle, U.S.A., will proceed from Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, to Manila and thence to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and assume command of that post.

G.O. 20, APRIL 22, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

The following changes in station of Philippine Scouts are ordered:

Headquarters and band, 12th Battalion, from the Bagumbayan Storehouses, Manila, to Camp John Hay, Mountain Province.

33d Company from the Bagumbayan Storehouses, Manila, to Camp Connell, Samar.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. W. WOTHERSPOON, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. Philip Yost, G.S., having reported, is assigned to duty at these headquarters, with station in San Francisco. (May 14, Western D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Major Hugh J. Gallagher, Q.M.C., Seattle, Wash., and Major Charles E. Marrow, M.C., Fort Lawton, Wash., on receipt of notification that their presence is required will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report to president of G.C.M. appointed at that post, as witnesses in the case of Capt. Joseph H. Griffiths, Q.M.C., on trial before that court. (May 20, Western D.)

Leave one month, to visit Japan, to Col. Isaac W. Littell, Q.M.C., about May 15, 1914. Colonel Littell is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of the transport on which he is under orders to return to the United States. (March 30, P.D.)

Leave four months, with permission to travel in the Orient and to return to the United States via Europe, to Capt. Charles C. Burt, Q.M. Corps, on date of relief from duty in the Q.M. Corps. (March 30, P.D.)

Leave three months, about June 15, 1914, with permission to travel in China and Japan, and, upon completion of his tour of duty in the Philippine Department, to return to the United States via Europe, is granted Capt. Joseph S. Hardin, Q.M.C. (March 30, P.D.)

The following assignment and change in station of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered: Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Slavens, due to arrive in Manila April 2, 1914, will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for temporary duty. Lieut. Col. John M. Carson, jr., constructing Q.M. Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Manila for station, until further orders. (April 1, P.D.)

Capt. Joseph S. Hardin, Q.M.C., from duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., Manila, to Shanghai, China, about May 1, 1914, relieving Capt. Charles C. Burt, Q.M.C. from duty in connection with the construction of a steel collier. (April 3, P.D.)

Capt. Stanley S. Ross, Q.M.C., from duty at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, to Manila, for duty. (April 3, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Thomas G. McGuire, Q.M.C., Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty. (April 4, P.D.)

Sergt. Josiah B. Clark, Q.M.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent on the first available transport to Honolulu, H.T., for duty as storekeeper. (May 26, War D.)

Par. 9, S.O. 88, War D., May 15, 1914, relating to Sergt. Earl Stiner, Q.M.C., is revoked. (May 23, War D.)

Sergt. Engr. Nestor H. Summons, Q.M.C., appointed to date April 15, 1914, now at Schofield Barracks, H.T., will proceed to Fort Shafter, H.T., for duty. (May 1, Hawaiian D.)

The following sergeants first class, Q.M. Corps, upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from Honolulu, H.T., will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: Carl L. Bernau and Peter V. Ostrom to El Paso, Texas; Walter H. Sutherland to Fort McIntosh, Texas; Arthur C. Tebb to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Charles H. Smith to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (May 23, War D.)

Sergts. 1st Class Paul Butin and James W. Earles, Q.M.C., now at Fort Meyer, Va., will be sent to Galveston, Texas, Port of Embarkation, for temporary duty as clerks. (May 21, War D.)

The following sergeants first class, Q.M. Corps, now at Fort Meyer, Va., will be sent to the stations indicated for duty as clerks: Hugh T. Johnston to Fort Totten, N.Y.; Frank Seneca to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and Paul C. Turner to Fort Jay, N.Y. (May 21, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Major Charles E. Marrow, M.C., from duty at Fort Lawton, Wash., upon the arrival at that post of Major Benjamin J. Edger, jr., M.C., and will then proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (May 22, War D.)

A board of officers of the Medical Corps to consist of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisher, Major Elbert E. Persons and Major Reuben B. Miller is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for the purpose of revising the Manual for Medical Department. (May 22, War D.)

Major Frederick F. Russell, M.C., from duty as attending surgeon, New York city, to Vera Cruz, Mexico, for duty. (May 22, War D.)

Major Sanford H. Wadhams, M.C., is detailed as inspector-instructor of the sanitary troops of the Militia of New York. He will proceed to Albany, N.Y., and take station. (May 22, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Capt. Charles E. McBrayer from duty at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, and Capt. Robert H. Pierson from duty at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, at such time as will enable them to comply with this order. When the transport to sail from San Francisco about June 15, 1914, for Alaskan posts sails on the return journey Captains McBrayer and Pierson will proceed on that transport to the United States for further orders.

Capt. Herbert H. Sharpe from duty at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport about June 15, 1914, for Fort Davis, Alaska, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. William B. Meister, who will proceed to Fort Liscum, Alaska, for duty. (May 25, War D.)

Capt. Edward M. Welles, jr., M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Tientsin, China, vice Capt. Henry C. Coburn, jr., M.C., relieved. (April 11, Phil. D.)

Capt. George M. Edwards, M.C., will be relieved from duty at Augur Barracks, Jolo, in time to report at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty not later than May 15, 1914. (April 11, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Edgar D. Craft, M.C., from duty at Camp McGrath, Batangas, to Augur Barracks, Jolo, for duty. (April 11, Phil. D.)

Leave two months, to travel in Asia, and upon completion to return to the United States via Europe, is granted

Major William E. Vose, M.C., effective about Aug. 15, 1914. (March 30, P.D.)

Capt. Henry Beeuwkes, M.C., from duty at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (April 2, P.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Herbert A. Smith, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty at Fort Porter, N.Y. (May 23, War D.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Coleridge L. Beaven, M.R.C., upon his relief from duty at the Army Medical School, Washington. (May 23, War D.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. John H. Scudder, M.R.C., upon his relief from duty at the Army Medical School, Washington. (May 23, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert Du Rant Harden, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty about June 1, 1914, and will then proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (May 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Edmund W. Bayley, M.R.C., from duty at Camp Overton, Mindanao, to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (April 10, P.D.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Austin J. Canning, M.R.C., upon his relief from duty at the Army Medical School, this city. (May 26, War D.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. E. Frederick Thoe, M.R.C., upon his relief from duty at the Army Medical School. (May 26, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class George P. Chase, H.C., from duty at Field Hospital No. 4, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Medical Supply Depot, Manila, for duty. (March 25, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Star H. Coleman, H.C. now at Fort McDowell, Cal., upon re-enlistment in the Hospital Corps will be sent to Fort Porter, N.Y., for duty. (May 25, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ethel H. James, H.C., from Camp McGrath, Batangas, to Regan Barracks, Albay. (April 3, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Gustave Hahn, H.C., Regan Barracks, Albay, to Fort McDowell, Cal. (April 3, P.D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Acting Dental Surg. Ura M. Bryant from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to his home for annulment of contract. (May 21, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. DAN C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Par. 1, S.O. 118, May 20, 1914, War D., is so amended as to direct Major Meriwether L. Walker, C.E., to report to the Superintendent, U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., on Aug. 22, 1914, instead of Aug. 24, 1914. (May 23, War D.)

Major Robert R. Raymond, C.E., about June 1 will proceed to Fort Rosecrans for the purpose of taking the annual riding test. (May 15, Western D.)

Leave five months, June 11, 1914, to Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, C.E. (May 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles L. Hall, C.E., will report in person to Major James F. McAdoo, C.E., president of the board to determine his fitness for promotion. (April 11, Phil. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. John W. Quickmire, now at San Ysidro, Cal., will be sent to the headquarters, Coast Defenses of the Columbia, for duty. (May 23, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Thomas Watson, Fort Terry, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Grant, Canal Zone, to relieve Ord. Sergt. Edward C. Starr. (May 23, War D.)

The following ordnance sergeants due to arrive in Philippines Department about May 2, 1914, are assigned to station as follows: Ord. Sergt. Samuel J. Lewis to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty, relieving Ord. Sergt. Edward J. Mack, who will be sent to Manila, thence to the United States. Ord. Sergt. Patrick J. Murphy to Fort Wint, Grande Island, for duty, relieving Ord. Sergt. John L. Rich, who will be sent to Manila, thence to the United States. (April 17, P.D.)

The following ordnance sergeants having arrived in this department April 2, 1914, are assigned to station as follows: Ord. Sergt. Victor G. Beck to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty; Ord. Sergt. John C. Holt to Bagumbayan Storehouses, Manila, for duty; Ord. Sergt. John W. Peairs to Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, Panay, for duty; Ord. Sergt. Daniel White to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for duty. (April 4, P.D.)

CAVALRY.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Troop D, 5th Cavalry, Capt. Theodore B. Taylor commanding, fully equipped for field service, will proceed by marching to Ludington, Mich., so as to arrive there not later than June 15, 1914, for duty in connection with preparing the students' military instruction camp at that place for occupancy and during the period of said camp—July 6 to Aug. 7, 1914. Upon completion of its duties at the camp the troop will return to Fort Sheridan, Ill., by marching. (May 15, C.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Par. 10, S.O. 32, Feb. 7, 1914, War D., is amended to read as follows: Col. George K. Hunter, 7th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, to take effect June 1, 1914. He will proceed as soon as practicable after that date to the United States for further orders. (May 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. Jack W. Heard, 7th Cav., relieved from duty with the military survey of Camiguin, Babuyan Islands, to report for duty with his regiment about April 25, 1914. (April 1, P.D.)

Chief Musician James O. Brokenshire, band, 7th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (May 25, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. SWIFT.

Leave two months and fifteen days, to visit China and Japan, to Major Robert D. Walsh, 8th Cav., about May 15, 1914. (March 31, P.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

So much of Par. 10, S.O. 43, Feb. 20, 1914, War D., as relieves Col. James Lockett, 11th Cav., from assignment to that regiment, to take effect June 1, 1914, is revoked. (May 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. Richard D. Newman, 11th Cav., is relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., June 20, 1914, and will then join regiment. (May 25, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Capt. Llewellyn W. Oliver, 12th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D., will join his troop at Fort Wingate, N.M. (May 6, C.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Vetn. Alexander Plummer, 13th Cav., will report in person to Brig. Gen. John P. Wisner, U.S.A., president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., for examination. (May 26, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Leave two months, upon completion of his course at the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Okla., is granted Capt. Ned B. Rehkopf, 1st Field Art. (May 1, Hawaiian D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. Augustine McIntyre, Field Art., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of conducting a competitive test of automatic machine rifles, vice Lieut. Col. William Lassiter, 4th Field Art., hereby relieved. (May 22, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

The leave granted Capt. George L. Wertenbaker, C.A.C., is extended one month. (May 22, War D.)

Leave ten days, about May 30, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward S. Harrison, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash. (May 20, Western D.)

Leave fifteen days, about May 30, to 2d Lieut. William C. Harrison, C.A.C., Fort Flagler, Wash. (May 14, Western D.)

First Lieut. Oph. E. Pelt, C.A.C., detailed in the Ordnance Department, June 20, 1914, now in Washington on leave, will upon the expiration of said leave proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., for duty. (May 26, War D.)

Par. 6, S.O. 100, April 29, 1914, War D., relating to 2d Lieuts. Delmar S. Lenzner and Leon R. Cole, C.A.C., is revoked. (May 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. Delmar S. Lenzner, C.A.C., is relieved from

assignment to the 11th Company, Aug. 15, 1914, and will then proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty. (May 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. Frank R. Sessions, C.A.C., is transferred from the 108th to the 11th Company, to take effect Aug. 15, 1914. He will proceed on the transport to leave San Francisco, Cal., about July 5, 1914, to Manila, P.I., and join company to which transferred. (May 23, War D.)

First Lieut. William P. Wilson, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties will relieve Major Harry L. Pettus, Q.M.C., of his present duties. (May 25, War D.)

First Sergt. James A. Gooch, 163d Company, C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (May 25, War D.)

Sick leave two months, to visit Japan, is granted Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Winston, C.A.C., effective about May 15, 1914. (April 13, P.D.)

Leave one month, about June 1, 1914, to Capt. Richard Furnival, C.A.C. Captain Furnival will sail for the Philippine Islands on July 5, 1914, instead of June 5, 1914, as heretofore ordered. (May 26, War D.)

Capt. Malcolm P. Andrus, C.A.C., inspector-instructor, will proceed at the proper time to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty during the coast defense exercises to be held at that post June 18 to 27, 1914, by the Coast Artillery Reserves, state of Connecticut. (May 25, E.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIGLE.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for three months, to apply for an extension of one month, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., of the June transport, is granted 1st Lieut. Kneeland S. Snow, 1st Inf., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (May 4, Hawaiian D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, and with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry Hossfeld, 3d Inf. (May 23, E.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for two months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur J. Hanlon, 8th Inf., to leave the department about April 15, 1914. (April 14, Phil. D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Sergt. Virgil C. Bird, Co. F, 11th Inf., Texas City, Texas, is detailed for duty at the U.S. Military Prison and will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty as a non-commissioned officer with the disciplinary organizations there. (May 23, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. —

Leave one month, to visit Japan, to 2d Lieut. Fred L. Walker, 13th Inf., effective about Sept. 15, 1914. (April 14, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Alexander W. Chilton, 13th Inf., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, for duty with Co. D, 13th Inf. (April 4, P.D.)

First Lieut. William E. Gillmore, 13th Inf., from duty at Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (April 4, P.D.)

Leave three months and fifteen days, about Aug. 1, 1914, to travel in the Orient, and, upon completion of tour of duty in the Philippine Department, to return to the United States, via Europe, is granted Capt. E. Alexis Jeunet, 13th Inf. (March 30, P.D.)

Cosy. Sergt. John Butterworth, 13th Inf., and 1st Sergts. James Ruane, Co. B, and Maurice T. O'Connor, Co. F, 13th Inf., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., to await action on their applications for retirement. (April 7, P.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

In accordance with telegraphic instructions of the 14th instant from the War Department, the 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry, now at Fort George Wright, Wash., at the proper time will proceed by rail to Seattle, Wash., and sail on the transport to leave that city about June 25 for points in Alaska, to relieve the 30th Infantry. The enlisted strength of Cos. A, B and C will be increased to 100 men each, and that of Co. D will be increased to 125 men, with one additional lieutenant attached for duty. The battalion is assigned to stations as follows: Battalion headquarters and Cos. A and C to Forts William H. Seward and Liscum; one officer and fifty enlisted men of these companies, to be selected by the battalion commander, to form the garrison of Fort Liscum; Co. B to Fort Gibbon; Cos. D to Forts St. Michael and Davis; two officers and fifty enlisted men of this company to occupy Fort St. Michael, the remainder of the company to garrison Fort Davis. (May 16, Western D.)

Leave fifteen days to Major James W. McAndrew, 14th Inf. (May 26, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Second Lieut. Enoch B. Carey, 15th Inf., will report in person to Major Fred W. Sladen, 15th Inf., Tientsin, China, president of the examining board for examination for promotion. (April 11, Phil. D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. BELL, JR.

Second Lieut. Francis P. Regan, 16th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. John P. Wisner, president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., at such time as he may designate for examination by the board. (May 21, War D.)

Capt. Harry S. Howland, 16th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. John P. Wisner, U.S.A., president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., at such time as he may designate for examination by the board. (May 21, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Color Sergt. Patrick Degnan, 18th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (May 25, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. MAY.

Capt. William R. Standiford, 24th Inf., detailed major of Philippine Scouts, effective May 10, 1914, is assigned to the 13th Battalion, and will proceed about that date to Augur Barracks, Jolo, to join his battalion. (April 22, Phil. D.)

Leave two months, to visit China and Japan, to 1st Lieut. Edgar L. Field, 24th Inf., effective about May 15, 1914. (April 3, P.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Kenneth E. Kern, 24th Inf., is further extended one month. (May 26, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Capt. Martin Novak, 25th Inf., is transferred from the department hospital, Honolulu, to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (May 2, H.D.)

First Sergt. Walter T. Pulpres, Co. L, 25th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (May 26, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Second Lieut. Parker C. Kalloch, jr., 28th Inf., will proceed at once to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (May 25, War D.)

INFANTRY.—UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. Robert E. Boyers, Inf., now attached to the 5th Infantry, is assigned to that regiment. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (May 23, War D.)

Col. William C. Buttler, Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect Sept. 14, 1914, after more than forty-two years' service. Colonel Buttler will proceed to his home. (May 22, War D.)

Col. George W. McIver, Inf., from duty in Manila, upon the discontinuance of the District of Luzon and the completion of his duties connected therewith and will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for station and duty with the 13th Infantry. (April 20, P.D.)

Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Smiley, Inf., will remain on duty with the 24th Inf., at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, until further orders. (April 6, P.D.)

Capt. Joseph W. Blanchard from the 8th Co. to the 32d; Capt. Frank L. Pyle from the 33d Co. to the 8th. (April 15, P.D.)

Leave two months and twenty-four days, to visit the United States, to 2d Lieut. Lloyd B. Bennett, P.S., to leave the department about Sept. 15, 1914. (April 16, P.D.)

The following transfers of officers, Philippine Scouts, are made: 1st Lieut. William G. Carter from the 50th Co. to the 1st; 1st Lieut. Estom M. Barker from the 1st Co. to the 14th; 1st Lieut. Clinton T. Alden from the 14th Co. to the 50th. (April 11, P.D.)

The following transfers of officers, Philippine Scouts, are made: 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Fain from the 4th Co. to 32d; 1st Lieut. Hugh Straughn from the 32d Co. to the 13th Battalion, unassigned. (April 10, P.D.)

Leave two months, with permission to return to the United States, to Capt. George M. Wray, P.S., to leave the department about July 15, 1914. (April 2, P.D.)

Capt. George M. Wray, P.S., is attached to the 33d Co., P.S., for duty, and will join company, (April 3, P.D.)

Major Edwin J. Bracken, P.S., to Camp Connell, Samar, to join battalion. (April 3, P.D.)

First Lieut. John A. Sterling, P.S., promoted to rank from April 4, 1914, is assigned to the 4th Company and will proceed to join. (April 10, P.D.)

The following transfers of officers of Philippine Scouts are ordered: 1st Lieut. John O. Luckey from 33d Co. to the 8th; 1st Lieut. James H. Tierney from the 8th Co. to the 33d; 2d Lieut. Harley Dagley from the 12th Battalion, unassigned, to the 4th Co.; 2d Lieut. Clifford M. Tuteur from the 4th Co. to the 12th Battalion, unassigned. (April 6, P.D.)

Leave two months and twenty days, with permission to visit the United States and to apply for an extension of one month, to 1st Lieut. Edward Parry, P.S., to leave the department about May 15, 1914. (April 13, P.D.)

Second Lieut. Frederic W. Whitney, P.S., is transferred from the department hospital, Manila, to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (April 13, P.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

The board of officers appointed to conduct a competitive test of automatic machine rifles, consisting of Major Walter G. Penfield, Ord. Dept.; Capt. William R. Smedberg, Jr., 2d Cav.; Capt. Augustine McIntyre, Field Art.; Capt. Frank S. Bowen, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf., will assemble at Texas City, Texas, about June 5, 1914, for the purpose of pursuing the test. (May 22, War D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at these headquarters for the examination of such officers of the Corps of Engineers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Major James F. McIndoe, C.E.; Major Gustave R. Lukesh, C.E.; Capt. Lloyd L. Smith, M.C.; Frank W. Weed, M.C., and Laurence V. Frasier, C.E. (April 11, P.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave five days, about June 16, 1914, to Capt. William N. Hughes, retired, recruiting officer. (May 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Augustus F. W. Macmanus, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and is detailed as an acting quartermaster at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. (May 25, War D.)

Major Robert S. Woodson, retired, recruiting officer, relieved from duty at St. Louis, Mo., June 1, 1914, and will then proceed to Kansas City, Mo., and enter upon recruiting duty, relieving Capt. Fred W. Herscher, retired, who will proceed to his home. (May 26, War D.)

WEST POINT DETAILS AND RELIEFS.

The following officers will proceed at the proper time to West Point, N.Y., and report in person on Aug. 24, 1914, for duty: 1st Lieut. Richard H. Somers, C.A.C.; George R. Goethals, C.E., and Robert C. Richardson, Jr., 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles P. Hall, 20th Inf.; Hubert G. Stanton, C.A.C.; James D. Burt, 26th Inf.; Gregory Hoisington, 14th Inf.; Walter B. Robb, 29th Inf.; Benjamin C. Lockwood, Jr., 22d Inf.; and 2d Lieut. Claude B. Thummel, 5th Field Art. (May 25, War D.)

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, on the date specified after his name, and will then join his proper station: Capt. William A. Johnson, C.E., June 14, 1914; 1st Lieut. Royal K. Greene, C.A.C., June 15, 1914; Richard Donovan, C.A.C., June 15, 1914; Sanford Jarman, C.A.C., June 6, 1914; Elmer F. Rice, 1st Inf., June 30, 1914; and Paul A. Larned, Inf., July 20, 1914; 2d Lieut. John F. Curry, 5th Inf., June 2, 1914; 2d Lieut. James E. Chaney, 9th Inf., July 4, 1914. (May 25, War D.)

G. C. M.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Davis, Alaska. The court has leave to sit on board the transport while the members are en route between Fort Davis and the port of debarkation, and at such places within the limits of this department as the proper transaction of its business may make necessary. Detail for the court: Col. Frank B. McCoy, Lieut. Col. Joseph P. O'Neil, Major John J. Bradley, Major William Brooke, Capt. Hansford L. Threlkeld, Isaac Erwin, Dennis E. Nolan, George M. Grimes, Halsey E. Yates, John L. Bond, William A. Carleton and George E. Goodrich, 1st Lieut. Asa L. Singleton and Capt. William L. Reed, all 30th Inf., judge advocate. (May 13, Western D.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, May 11, 1914, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Brig. Gen. Eli D. Hoyle, U.S.A.; Col. Charles L. Phillips, C.A.C.; Frank B. Jones, 8th Inf.; Charles W. Penrose, Inf., and George W. McIver, Inf.; Lieut. Col. Merritt W. Ireland, M.C.; Lieut. Col. George H. Sands, 7th Cav.; Majors Beaumont B. Buck, 13th Inf.; James W. Van Dusen, M.C.; Farrand Sayre, 7th Cav.; William K. Jones, 8th Inf., and Major Beverly A. Read, judge advocate, judge advocate. (April 22, P.D.)

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS DETACHMENT.

Battalion Sergt. Major Karl Unthank, the Army Service Schools Detachment, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (May 21, War D.)

Corpl. Patrick Mahan, Army Service Detachment, is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (May 26, War D.)

STUDENTS' MILITARY INSTRUCTION CAMPS.

War Department instructions of Feb. 21, April 1 and May 20, 1914, direct that students' military instruction camps be established and maintained at the places indicated from July 6 to Aug. 7, 1914, inclusive:

Camp at Burlington, Vt.

Commanding officer, Capt. Oliver Edwards, 5th Inf.; Regular troops participating, band and Co. L, 5th Infantry; Troop M, 2d Cavalry.

Captain Edwards will proceed with Co. L, 5th Infantry, by boat and marching to Burlington, so as to arrive at the camp site not later than June 15, 1914, for the purpose of preparing the camp for occupancy.

First Lieut. John B. Barnes, 5th Inf., is detailed for duty at this camp and will proceed with Co. L, 5th Inf., to the camp and return with that organization to the post.

The band, 5th Infantry, will proceed, by boat and marching, to Burlington, so as to arrive at the camp by July 1, 1914, reporting to the commanding officer for duty.

On termination of the camp, the above organizations will return to station by boat and marching.

Troop M, 2d Cavalry, under command of Capt. Edward L. King, 2d Cav., will proceed, by marching, to the camp site at Burlington, so as to arrive there not later than June 15, 1914, reporting to the commanding officer of the camp for duty, and on termination of the camp return to Fort Ethan Allen.

The following officers have been selected by the War Department for duty at this camp, to report there July 1, 1914: First Lieuts. Charles C. Herman, Jr., Inf., Robert T. Phinney, 21st Inf., Andrew D. Chaffin, 29th Inf., Henry T. Bull, Cav., and Walton Goodwin, Jr., 5th Inf.

Camp at Asheville, N.C.

Commanding officer, Capt. Preston Brown, 17th Inf.; Regular troops participating, band and Troop G, 11th Cav.

Capt. Leon B. Kromer, 11th Cav., commanding Troop G, will proceed with his troop and the band, 11th Cavalry, by marching, to the camp site at Asheville, so as to arrive there not later than June 15, 1914.

The following officers have been selected by the War De-

partment for duty at this camp, to report there July 1, 1914: First Lieuts. Joseph F. Ware, Inf., Joseph M. Cummins, 18th Inf., and Clyde E. Abraham, 27th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Allen M. Burdett, 17th Inf.

Camp at Ludington, Mich.

(Note.—This camp is under the supervision of the Commanding General, Central Department.)

Commanding officer, Capt. George H. Shelton, 29th Inf.; Regular troops participating, band, 3d Infantry, and Co. L, 29th Inf.

Captain Shelton will proceed with Co. L, 29th Infantry, and the band, 3d Infantry (the band will join the company at a convenient point en route), by rail or water or both, whichever is the more economical, to the camp site at Ludington, so as to arrive there not later than June 15, 1914, for the purpose of preparing the camp for occupancy.

On termination of the camp, the organizations named will return by rail or water or both, to stations.

The organizations selected for duty at these camps will be fully equipped for the field at the time of their departure for the camps.

The latest estimate of student attendance at these camps is as follows: Burlington, 350; Asheville, 200, and Ludington, 200. These numbers are, however, only approximate and information of future changes will be conveyed to camp commanders as soon as received from the War Department. (May 25, E.D.)

STUDENTS' MILITARY CAMP DETAILS.

Each of the following officers will proceed at the proper time to Burlington, Vt., so as to arrive there on July 1, 1914, for duty at the students' military instruction camp, to be held from July 6 to Aug. 7, 1914, and upon the conclusion of the camp will return to his proper station: First Lieuts. Henry T. Bull, Cav., Robert T. Phinney, Inf., Walton Goodwin, Jr., 5th Inf., Andrew D. Chaffin, 29th Inf., and Charles C. Herman, Jr., Inf. (May 26, War D.)

Each of the following officers will proceed at the proper time to Ludington, Mich., so as to arrive there July 1, 1914, for duty at the students' military instruction camp, to be held from July 6 to Aug. 7, 1914, and upon the conclusion of the camp will return to his proper station: First Lieuts. Philip G. Wrightson, Inf., Edwin Gunner, Inf., Frederick B. Terrell, Inf., and Russell James, 3d Inf. (May 26, War D.)

Each of the following officers will proceed at the proper time to Asheville, N.C., so as to arrive there July 1, 1914, for duty at the students' military instruction camp, from July 6 to Aug. 7, 1914, and upon the conclusion of the camp will return to his proper station: First Lieuts. Joseph F. Ware, Inf., Clyde E. Abraham, 27th Inf., and Joseph M. Cummins, 18th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Allen M. Burdett, 17th Inf. (May 26, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

Second Lieut. Jack W. Heard, 10th Cav., is transferred to the 14th Cavalry. He will join troop to which assigned. (May 23, War D.)

The following transfers of officers are made: Chaplain Joseph Clemens from the 15th Infantry to the 8th Infantry; Chaplain Ernest W. Wood from the 8th Infantry to the 15th Infantry. (April 13, P.D.)

INSTRUCTOR-SERGEANTS.

Sergts. George W. Dalton, Co. H, 5th Inf., and James K. Wilson, Co. G, 3d Inf., now on duty with the Militia of Maine, are transferred as sergeants to the 50th and 37th Companies, Coast Art. Corps, respectively. (May 23, War D.)

Sergt. John K. Barton, Co. D, 9th Inf., now on duty with the Militia of Massachusetts, is transferred as sergeant to the 141st Company, Coast Art. Corps. (May 23, War D.)

Sergt. Charles W. Lamoureux, Co. C, 9th Inf., now on duty with the Militia of California, is transferred as sergeant to the 115th Company, Coast Art. Corps. (May 23, War D.)

Sergt. Richard J. Hughes, Co. G, 7th Inf., now on duty with the Militia of Connecticut, is transferred as sergeant to Troop F, 11th Cav. (May 23, War D.)

Sergt. Abraham L. Riley, Co. F, 9th Inf., now on duty with the Militia of Rhode Island, is transferred as sergeant to the 17th Company, Coast Art. Corps. (May 23, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to Jan. 1, 1915.

Transport	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 1	14
Logan	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	13
Sheridan	July 6	July 14	July 27	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	14
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	13
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 1	14
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	14

Incoming.

Schedule to Feb. 15, 1915.

Transport	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sheridan	May 15	May 20	June 4	June 12	23
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	23
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	24
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	23
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	23
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	23
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	23
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	21

Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Left Manila, P.I., for Seattle, Wash., April 21; left Honolulu, H.T., May 25.

KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.

LISCUM—At Manila.

LOGAN—Sails from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P.I., June 5.

McCLELLAN—At New Orleans, La.

MEADE—At Galveston, Texas.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., May 15; left Nagasaki, Japan, May 22.

SHERMAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P.I., May 5; left Guam May 23.

SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. Clark Lynn, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. G. Taylor, Signal Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. O. W. Baird, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. First Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Wint, P.I. First Lieut. Peter H. Olesen, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 137th Co., C.A.C. At New York.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. C. R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Howard, Md.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. At Baltimore, Md.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. G. M. Peak, C.A.C., commanding. At New York.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 23, 1914.

The marriage of Lieut. John M. Thompson, 13th Cav., and Miss Glen Adams, of El Paso, will take place on June 10 in that city.

Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 20th Inf., appeared before a retiring board Monday for examination for physical disability. The findings were forwarded to Washington, D.C. Mrs. William S. Graves and daughter, Miss Dorothy, wife and daughter of Major Graves, 20th Inf., have returned to the district from a visit with friends in the East. Mrs. George Estes, Mrs. Bertram P. Johnson, Mrs. Walter S. Drysdale and Mrs. Elliott M. Norton left this week to join their husbands, officers of the 20th Infantry, who are on duty with their regiment guarding the Mexican prisoners at old Fort Wingate, N.M.

Mrs. A. F. Hill, who has spent the winter and spring with her daughter, Mrs. Bertram P. Johnson, has left for her home in Helena, Mont. Major Robert E. L. Michie, 13th Cav., with his battalion of the 13th has left for Columbus, N.M., where headquarters of the 1st Squadron will be established.

Col. Charles C. Treat, 3d Field Art., gave an informal dinner party at the Country Club Saturday, all remaining for the week-end dance. Present: Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, Capt. John S. Hammond, Capt. F. B. Hennessey and Lieut. C. J. Brown. Mrs. John C. Waterman and daughter, Miss Elizabeth, left this week for Harlingen, Texas, to join Major Waterman, 12th Cav., recently transferred with his squadron to that point from El Paso. Mrs. Michael M. McNamee entertained the Monday Auction Bridge Club this week, substituting for Mrs. Bertram P. Johnson, who left Sunday to join her husband at Fort Wingate, N.M. Prize-winners were Mrs. Howard Hickok and Mrs. H. M. Nelly. Mrs. Hickok also winning a prize left by Mrs. Johnson as a farewell gift to the holder of the highest score. Present: Mesdames Robert D. Read, Frederick Perkins, William S. Graves, Ernest D. Scott, Le Roy Eltinge, A. T. Dalton, Charles L. Stevenson, Howard R. Hickok, H. M. Nelly, Misses Valeria Garrard, Edna Hirschinger and Colonel Garrard, the latter taking the place of an absent member.

Cavalry officers took the Russian ride last Saturday morning at this post, jumping hurdles and ditches and reaching the goal in ten minutes time, Lieut. Col. Tyres R. Rivers, 13th Cav., being the first to reach the base. Taking the test ride were Lieutenant Colonel Rivers, Capt. William H. Clifton, Aubrey Lippincott, W. C. Babcock, John G. Lewis, John H. Boniface, Harry N. Cootes, W. S. Herringshaw, Edward Davis, Lieut. E. L. Franklin, John M. Thompson, James E. Yancey, John T. Donnelly, Claude de B. Hunt, Earl H. Coyle, George B. Hunter, W. W. West, W. H. Nelly, Olney Place, Berkley T. Merchant, J. R. Hill, Vets. Walter Fraser, also Capt. J. M. Coffin, M.C., who took the ride for the amusement in it.

Mrs. Walter S. Drysdale, wife of Lieutenant Drysdale, 20th Inf., left this week to join her husband at Fort Wingate, N.M. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard this week gave an informal dinner for Gen. John J. Pershing, Col. George H. Morgan, Mrs. Michael M. McNamee, Mrs. George C. Barnhardt and Major Edson A. Lewis. Lieut. Earl L. Canady, 13th Cav., is seriously ill at the post hospital. He recently accidentally shot himself in the leg and thought the wound was practically healed, but blood poisoning set in and he was taken to the hospital. Capt. Clarence N. Jones, 6th Field Art., accompanied by Mrs. Jones and little son, have gone up to Cloudcroft, the family to remain for the summer, Captain Jones to return to the post.

Col. Robert D. Read, Cav., will not go to San Antonio at once. He has been assigned to the charge of the target practice of the recruits coming into the district from different stations.

Major George D. Moore, transferred to command of the 2d Battalion, 20th Inf., from the 18th, will take station at Fort Wingate, N.M., where two battalions of the regiment are guarding the 5,000 Mexican prisoners taken to that point from this post. Major Moore was stationed in El Paso during the Orozco trouble two years ago. Major Alonzo Gray, I.G. of the department, will finish inspection here to-morrow and proceed to posts in the West. Mrs. Benjamin B. Hyer, wife of Captain Hyer, Signal Corps, has returned from a visit of several weeks in Washington, D.C.

Capt. William E. Hunt, depot Q.M., has asked for bids for building of non-commissioned officers' quarters at the post, while estimates for construction of sidewalks in front of the new quarters, electric light extension, new guard house and other improvements are being prepared. The building of nine barns for the Cavalry horses was begun at the garrison the first of the week.

A number of new bungalows will be ready in a few days for occupancy. Officers who will be assigned to them have been living in the city and the Country Club district.

Batteries A, B and C, 6th Field Art., have moved into the camp the 20th Infantry recently vacated to go to Fort Wingate, N.M., in charge of Mexican prisoners.

Pvt. Howard Guyer, Troop D, 13th Cav., was drowned while in swimming near Hart's Mills close to old Fort Bliss on Sunday. There are quicksands at that point, and as no trace of the body has been found it is probable that he was drawn down by the sands. Every effort to recover the body has been made.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., May 23, 1914.

Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer had dinner Thursday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. L. Arnold, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Z. E. Briggs, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Mrs. Harriet Brown and Naval Constr. Stuart F. Smith. Paymr. and Mrs. E. R. Tricou had dinner Wednesday in honor of Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary and for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. L. Arnold, Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Munger, Mrs. T. P. Magruder, Pay Director Colhoun, the honor guests and the hosts. The Scrap Heap Club has disbanded for the summer. Mrs. M. H. Gausten, of Port Townsend, and Mrs. G. N. Skinner, of Seattle, were luncheon guests Thursday of Mrs. J. H. Pendleton.

The Royal Auction Club met Monday evening with Comdr. and Mrs. J. H. Brady. Mrs. E. D. Stanley gave a surprise luncheon and bridge party Friday. The guests arrived at the Stanley home at noon, but instead of the lunch being served there, automobiles awaited them and took them into the beautiful woods north of the Stanley home, where the luncheon was spread. After the picnic lunch blankets were spread and everybody enjoyed bridge until late in the afternoon. The guests were Mesdames Pendleton, Cole, Blamer, Tricou, Hirschinger, Millican, of New York; Mrs. Waddington and mother, Mrs. Henderson, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Sahn, Miss Sahn, Miss Pegram, Mrs. Webb and Mrs. John Irwin. Mrs. Robert M. Doyle gave a bridge party Thursday for Mesdames Magruder, Hull, Webb, Tricou, Brady, Pendleton, Johnson, Irwin, Yates, Shearer, Blackburn and O'Leary. Mrs. J. H. Blackburn presided over the tea table. Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer have a picnic supper at the magazine grounds this evening for Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Traut, Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady and Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan. Comdr. and Mrs. Brady entertained at bridge Saturday evening for Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer, Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Tricou and Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Traut.

To show their love and esteem for the late Paymr. R. Nicholson, so recently a member of the naval colony at this yard, the officers on the station have sent a substantial check to Mrs. Nicholson, with which to purchase a floral piece for the funeral, which will take place in Oakland, Cal., the following week.

Lieut. C. C. Baughman had dinner on board the Colorado Sunday last for Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer and Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, of Los Angeles, Cal., are visiting their daughter, Mrs. H. A. Waddington, and Ensign Waddington. Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Munger entertained at cards Thursday evening for Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary, Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin, Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Traut, Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Tricou, Ensign and Mrs. Paul Bates and Dr. Edward Shipp.

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We are in receipt of inquiries relative to the methods by which the towing locomotives will operate in taking ships through the Panama Canal. As this subject will be of special interest to navigators of warships we append a description. The locomotive will be propelled by means of a rack rail while towing and while going up and down the steep grades from one lock level to another at a speed of two miles an hour. When running light on the return tracks the speed is changed to five miles an hour, the rack pinion being entirely released and the locomotive proceeding by ordinary traction methods. There is a vertical windlass and drum at the center of the locomotive; this carries 800 feet of one-inch steel hawser for towing. Ordinarily four locomotives will be required to put a ship through a lock; two on each side, the forward pair pulling and the astern pair guiding the ship. With very large vessels it may be necessary to employ six locomotives. According to Power, not fewer than forty special electric locomotives are being built for the U.S. Government to be used in towing ships through the canal. Each machine weighs 82,500 pounds and has a tractive effort of 47,500 pounds. This power is derived through two 75 horsepower, three-phase, 25-cycle, 220-volt, mill-type motors, one connected to each axle through gearing.

The most important work that has recently been started at the navy yards is the construction of twenty-two coal barges, two oil fuel barges, a \$40,000 Army dredge, an Army water boat, and twelve wooden pontoons for the Army. The steel coal barges for the Navy have been distributed among all of the yards both on the Atlantic and Pacific coast. Two new oil fuel barges,

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Nos. 8 and 9, are to be self-propelled and equipped with pumps by which oil can be thrown into ships at a rapid rate. Three freight lighters, 45, 46 and 47, for use in transporting freight around navy yards and stations, are also being constructed.

Now that the money is available, the War Department has taken steps to supply the troops on the border with mounts. Owing to the long service on the border there has been a shortage in horses for the 2d Division and the troops on the border. Six hundred horses have already been sent forward to the troops on the southern stations, and it is now stated that all the organizations are fully supplied and some of them have a surplus. On May 26 bids were open for 2,700 horses. With this additional supply the Army will be prepared, so far as transportation is concerned, to go into Mexico. Until money was secured for this extra supply of mounts there was a shortage of horses which might delay the movement into Mexico in the event of hostilities.

The several troops of the 11th U.S. Cavalry when ordered to duty in keeping the peace in the mine districts of Colorado were sent to the seat of trouble without their horses, as the War Department was anxious to get the officers and men on the scene as quickly as possible. Waiting for horse cars, it is said, would have caused delay, and the horses were sent on later. In these days, however, it is not very complimentary to a railroad, that can't get horse cars ready for a single regiment, for a quick move, if telegraphic orders were sent to them. While this is an isolated case, it may well be asked what would happen if a quick movement were ordered all over the country.

The War Department has issued the new book of saber exercise, 1914, for the use of the Regular Army and the National Guard. The book, which is one of forty pages, bound in cloth, was prepared by 2d Lieut. George S. Patton, Jr., 15th Cav., master of the sword at the Mounted Service School, and revised by the Cavalry Board. The volume has a number of illustrations showing the use of the sword mounted and dismounted.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1914.

HANDICAPS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Col. Milton J. Foreman, of the 1st Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, in a letter to the Chicago Tribune, makes the sweeping statement that if his regiment enjoyed the same "facilities and advantages" as those enjoyed by the Regular Cavalry it would be just as effective for war purposes as the Regular Cavalry. Some of the advantages, the want of which places it under a serious handicap, he proceeds to enumerate. He says that the Service itself should be without any loss or sacrifice to the men excepting their time; all expenses incidental thereto should be taken care of. The keeping of the records should be rewarded with compensation. The keeping of records and the care of property are rightfully essential requirements of the War Department. Officers should not have to pay for their uniforms out of their private funds. Adequate armory facilities should be furnished with a large riding hall, and an outdoor drill field should be provided where forage could be raised for the horses and cavalry breeding be carried on a small scale. Men should not be asked to pay for their own subsistence at the rifle range. The horses used by the 1st Illinois Cavalry have been paid for out of the private funds, whereas the cost should come out of the military funds. Graduates of the Federal school of cooking at Fort Riley should be detailed to National Guard organizations and instruction should be compulsory. Army escort wagons should be supplied instead of the farm wagons bought with private funds. Machine guns have never been issued to the Guard, yet training with them is as important as with the revolver or rifle. Colonel Foreman closes his letter with the assertion that since the "National Guard has been made a part of the Regular Army, therefore it should be fully supported by the Federal Government. So long as the same facilities and advantages are not furnished to the Organized Militia as are given to the Regular Army, it is unfair and absurd to compare their respective efficiency."

The incorrectness of the Illinois Colonel's position is doubtless due to his mistake in regarding the National Guard "as a part of the Regular Army." If it were that, there would be no need of his complaint about its not receiving the same treatment as the Regulars. He confuses reserve with "a part of the Regular Army." The National Guard, if a part of the Regular Army, would cease to be a part of the state troops. It cannot be both state and Federal. The National Guard even in time of war can never be a part of the Regular Army, but it can be a part of the Army of the United States, combining both Regulars and Volunteers. In the event of war, as Colonel Foreman doubtless knows, the National Guard would have to assume the relation toward the Government of Volunteers before they could take the field outside the United States. If they were part of the Regular Army this volunteer status would not be essential for them. In the Colorado mine war there was certainly a marked difference between the Militia and the Regular soldiers in their relation to the commonwealth.

It is not the furnishing of the National Guard with "facilities and advantages" of which Colonel Foreman speaks that will make the Militia soldiers Regulars. Give the National Guard all the facilities now enjoyed by the Army, and it would still be a Militia organization because it would not be doing the duty of the soldier every day of the year and every hour of the day. The National Guard soldiers if they served the same length of time as the Regulars each day and received the pay of the Regulars would to that extent be Regulars; but that is just the distinction between the two institutions. One is a state establishment designed to afford men in business the chance to follow soldiering as a side issue in life, while in the Army soldiering is a life career. The "advantages" to which the Illinois Guard officer refers should include—taking the experience of a typical Cavalry officer of the Regular Army, Gen. James Parker, for example—a training of four years at the Military Academy, an experience of forty years in the daily command of troops, including the command of a volunteer regiment during the Spanish-American War, service in command of a provisional Cavalry brigade in the Philippines, the participation in numerous actions there, and finally the command of a Cavalry brigade on the Mexican border.

In nothing that we say do we seek to disparage the mounted troops of the National Guard. Some of these organizations are most excellent and have done splendid service in strike duty and have responded promptly for foreign service, as in the Spanish-American War. In the Brooklyn trolley strike of 1895 the troopers of Squadron A, commanded by Major Charles F. Roe, later major general commanding the New York National Guard, did work that elicited the highest praise, the strikers being dispersed in a way that tended least of all to beget personal combats between soldiers and civilians. Army officers of the Cavalry arm who have been assigned as instructors to the various states, notably New

York, have had only words of praise for the discipline, efficiency, enthusiasm and devotion to duty displayed by certain state Cavalry commands, and in several other states high praise is given. All this laudation may properly be bestowed without effacing the line which exists and must exist between troops that give all their time to military duty and troops that do that kind of duty, if we may use the phrase, only at odd times.

The fallacy of Colonel Foreman's reasoning perhaps may be brought home to him if he will consider the state naval establishments. In these the word "reserve" explains their proper relation. The Naval Reserve of New York, for example, Colonel Foreman would not for a moment think of classing as a part of the Regular Navy, and yet the Naval Reserve is a part of the state military establishment just as the National Guard is. It is the National Guard on water, if we may so express it. Giving to the Naval Reserve battleships galore and other "facilities and advantages," even to the temperance orders of Secretary Daniels, would not make the citizen sailors a part of the Regular Navy. With such irregular training as is given to the state sailors, Colonel Foreman, in the event of war, would see the folly of sending the state Naval Reserves into a sea battle as if the were on the same plane of efficiency as the Regular Navy.

The Illinois officer feels that he has a just cause of complaint on the scope of neglect, but he seems to assume that neglect is never the portion of the Regular Army. It is a question whether in view of its larger responsibilities and duties, the Regular Army is not more the object of neglect at the hands of Congress than is the National Guard at the hands of state legislatures. The Chicago Tribune editorially with great appositeness remarks: "We neglect the Guard. But we also with less excuse neglect the Regular Army. Even when such a force, such as that under General Funston, is sent into the field it is not properly supplied nor properly made up. The National Guard should use its influence as citizens to bring Congress to its senses on the subject of military efficiency and preparedness. The injustices the hard working members of the Guard feel are a part of the injustice and shortsightedness of Congress and state legislatures."

Here, then, is a line of work struck out for Colonel Foreman and others who believe with him that the Guard does not get its due. If they will only understand that the apathy of which they complain respecting the state forces is an apathy that afflicts the Army as well, and that it will not be diminished for the state troops until the country is awakened to the needs of the Army first, then will they have a sound basis upon which to work for the upbuilding of the state forces. As a stream cannot rise higher than its source, so it is not likely that any permanent interest in placing the Guard on a higher plane of efficiency will be aroused, unless there is a corresponding interest awakened in the nation at large in the expansion of the Army to meet the constantly growing needs of a constantly growing country. What advance has been made in the National Guard in the last ten years has been accomplished through conforming it to Regular Army standards. If the people of the United States shall come to understand their duty to the Army first, there need be little fear that the citizens of the different states will not see to it that the soldiers of their commonwealth measure up to the new military ideals of the nation.

"PLUCKING BOARD" LEGISLATION.

There will probably be no "Plucking Board" legislation at this session of Congress, although the sub-committee in charge of Representative Britten's bill are favorable to the measure. It is realized that the bill could not become a law in time to change the methods or abolish the Plucking Board this year. Even if the committee should act promptly, the bill could not be gotten through the House before June 30, not to speak of the time that it will require in the Senate to take action on the measure. As a consequence the Britten bill will be taken up when the House Committee considers general personnel legislation at the next session of Congress. It is possible that personnel legislation will be considered at this session if the President keeps Congress at work until after July 1 in order to carry out his legislative program. In that event the House Committee will take up the Personnel bill and get it into shape to be reported at the beginning of next session.

The agitation over the Plucking Board and the demand for brigadier generals in the Marine Corps are apt to force the House Committee to consider general personnel legislation. The members of the committee who are in favor of some legislation to relieve the "hump" and to increase the efficiency of the Navy are opposing the passage of any special bill. They are insisting that the whole subject be taken up and threshed out by the committee instead of pursuing the piecemeal system of legislating for the Navy. The trouble in Mexico interfered at this session with the action of the Navy Department on the personnel question, and the House Committee until it became agitated over the alleged defects of the plucking system was not very deeply interested in personnel legislation. Now, however, some of the members of the committee are convinced that there should be some personnel legislation, and as a development of this condition the prospects of the passage of a Personnel bill have been materially increased.

Doubt is expressed as to whether the Britten bill will solve the question. Mr. Britten, indeed, is not irrevocably committed to his bill, but introduced it to open

up the question and call it to the attention of the Naval Committee and the Department. It is argued that the proposition for the elimination of officers based on their markings would prove to be as unsatisfactory, and in fact more so than the present system. Some of the officers considered most efficient have low grades, not only at the Academy but in their records kept at the Navy Department. It has often been remarked that officers who have with great difficulty managed to get through the Academy have afterwards developed into the greatest commanders.

The Britten bill has started a discussion which will sooner or later make it appear to the members of the committee that the question of selecting out officers for retirement is a complicated one. It will be impossible to develop any system which would be entirely satisfactory to every one in the Navy and to their friends. This is due largely to the wide difference of opinion as to the efficiency and merits of officers. It is not believed, however, that a board of five officers will make very many mistakes in the elimination of officers.

Although he has not yet taken up the question, Secretary Daniels will probably allow the Plucking Board to select out officers this year without any suggestions from him. The board is fully aware of his ideas on the matter of sea service and will probably be governed by them. The Secretary believes that the service afloat should be taken into consideration more than any other feature of an officer's record. On this account the Secretary opposed the passage of the bill for the restoration of Captain Potts to the active list, and will probably recommend its veto if it passes the House and goes to the President.

Although it is almost certain that eventually the nomination of Col. George Bell, jr., 16th Inf., to be brigadier general, will be confirmed, there is considerable opposition in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, owing to the fact that Colonel Bell is promoted over the heads of his seniors. The committee does not take kindly to the promotion of Colonel Bell, as he has been in the grade of colonel a little less than a year. The Senate Committee shows no disposition to report the nominations of either Major Robert S. Smith or Herbert M. Lord, Q.M.C. This, as has been stated here, is not due to any unfriendly feeling to either of the officers. These nominations are being held up solely on account of the determination of the Senate Committee not to accept as good law the opinion of the Attorney General on the seniority law. Despite the decisions of the court to the contrary in the Ray case, the Senate Committee still insists that Congress has a right to regulate promotion in the Army and Navy. So far as can be learned, President Wilson and Secretary Garrison have not changed their attitude on the question, and will continue to send in nominations to fill the vacancies that may result in the Quartermaster Corps above the grade of major, without regard to the disposition of the committee to refuse to report the nominations for confirmation by the Senate because Major Ray has not been promoted according to the seniority law. The opinion of the Attorney General, backed up by the decisions of the court, virtually nullifies the seniority law, according to the views of the Secretary of War. At the same time the Secretary is not disposed to put into effect any system of promotion by selection, although he feels authorized to do so. Several schemes have been submitted to the Secretary, but he has not approved any of them. Just at present the Secretary will continue to observe the seniority law, although he might make some exceptions in extraordinary cases. In the meantime the Senate Committee will continue to hold up the Smith and Lord nominations until the end of the session. Before the nominations are sent to the Senate for the next session the members of the Military Affairs Committee will take the question up and thresh it out again with the President. Members of the committee feel very strongly on the subject, as they think the War Department, in the position it takes, is usurping some of the authority of Congress.

The large joint maneuvers planned to be held at Washington, D.C., will be abandoned. Only joint state camps of instructions will be held this year. Whether the Winchester brigade camp of Cavalry will be held depends entirely upon the relief of troops from duty in Colorado. Just at present there is no assurance that the troops in Colorado will be relieved in time for the camp. It is altogether probable that Troops A, B, C and D and the Machine-gun Platoon of the 5th Cavalry at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will be ordered to Colorado. In the event of the abandonment of the Winchester Cavalry camp there is no program for this summer's work laid out for the 5th, 11th and 2d Cavalry Regiments. It is probable that regiments that are not on duty in Colorado will be sent to joint Militia camps. The 1st Squadron of the 5th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Sheridan, may join the march of the Illinois Militia regiment, if it does not go to Colorado. Of course, if there is to be an increase of trouble on the border the entire brigade might be sent into Texas. Advocates of the new Cavalry drill are still hopeful that the Winchester camp may not be abandoned, but postponed, as it would give excellent opportunity for test of the new drill, but it is not considered likely that maneuvers will be held at Winchester. Since Mexican affairs became active little has been heard of the new Cavalry Drill Regulations. At the present writing it is not

thought that the conditions in Mexico will interfere with the state camps. Only actual hostilities will be allowed to interfere with the smaller or state joint maneuvers. This work is regarded as of the highest importance at the War Department, and the officers on duty at the Division of Militia Affairs are especially anxious to have the work go forward, as the new system of instruction of the National Guard is to be put in effect this year.

For those who have almost come to believe that the growth of the merchant marine of the United States is so slow as to preclude the hope that the commercial ships of this country will be able to furnish sufficient auxiliaries for the Navy in time of war, there is a measure of encouragement in the annual report of the Commissioner of Navigation to the Secretary of Commerce, for according to its figures the total tonnage of our merchant marine on June 30 last was the largest in its history. It amounted to 7,886,518 gross tons, which exceeded the combined tonnage recorded under the German flag (5,082,061 tons) and the Norwegian flag (2,457,890 tons), and excepting the British Empire greatly exceeds the tonnage of any other three nations combined. The total of the British shipping is 20,431,543 tons, most of which is employed almost wholly on the sea, while of the American tonnage 2,039,786, or more than one-third, is found on the Great Lakes. The tonnage documented last year at the Pacific ports of the United States for the first time in history exceeded one million gross tons. The most satisfactory statement of the year's tonnage is that which shows that the gross tonnage registered for foreign trade was 1,027,776. This is the largest U.S. foreign tonnage registered in twenty-seven years. This is especially gratifying as the merchant marine growth of this country has usually been in the coastwise or domestic trade. The number of U.S. vessels which made up the gross tonnage amounted to 27,070. The gain in the year was 542 ships and 172,335 tons. Steel steamers built on the seaboard numbered thirty-four, the four largest of these being designed for the trade through the Panama Canal, and foreshadow the development of trade by the opening of that waterway. It is probable that after the canal is opened some of the smaller vessels will also ply permanently or temporarily on both the Atlantic and Pacific, as the canal will offer numerous opportunities for smaller steamers under special charter from time to time. Of the 198,024 men shipped and reshipped on U.S. vessels, 95,820 were Americans, or 48.4 per cent. Of this total 63,040 were American born.

Students of recent military history who have themselves had the advantage of actual experience in wars of the last quarter of a century know that it is no longer an easy matter to lead men into action, and that they do not go forward with that *elan* and devil-may-care spirit that was characteristic of the more hardened warriors of a ruder age. The density of modern rifle fire and the long range of the newest artillery are quite sufficient of themselves to cool the ardor of the bravest by the time the charging point is reached. So says the United Service Gazette, which holds that if the men were conscious of being armed with the automatic revolver, a weapon which they could use in the final rush, not merely as a single thrusting implement, but as a death-dealing magazine, there would be no danger of their hesitating in the advance or weakening in the assault.

The 2d Battalion of the 3d U.S. Field Artillery has been directed to march to Tobyhanna, Pa., where on June 16 the camp of instruction for National Guard Field Artillery will open. From June 16 to 30 the classes for commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be conducted. Reports indicate that there will be at least a hundred officers and one hundred non-commissioned officers of the National Guard in attendance. Great interest in the Field Artillery of the National Guard is being taken in the school, and excellent results are expected from the work. At the conclusion of the officers' school different organizations of the National Guard Field Artillery will go to the camp. Most of the large states in the East, with the exception of Pennsylvania and Ohio, will send organizations to the camp. These states have declined invitations to participate.

The Volunteer Officers' Retirement bill has been put to sleep in the House committee. At a recent meeting of the committee a motion to report it was defeated, and there is no prospect of its being taken up on a motion to discharge the committee. The bill was defeated, first, on account of the increase of appropriations, and second, on account of the charge that it would be a discrimination against the enlisted men of the Volunteer Army. It was argued that most of the Volunteer Army officers went into the Army without any special preparation, and that they are not entitled to any more consideration than the enlisted volunteers.

About the only guess now left for the daily newspapers regarding General Huerta is to have him leave Mexico City in an aeroplane and take a submarine from the coast. For over a year he has been reported as tottering, fleeing from the city, on an ocean steamer, dead, in hiding, on leave, resigned, etc. He is still in Mexico City, and, as we previously pointed out, will probably remain there until the last.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

The principal events in the Mexican situation this week were that the Mexican and American delegates to the mediation conference were reported to have reached an agreement on practically all questions at issue, including a provisional government, the personnel of which has been agreed upon, remedial land legislation and provision for an election in strict accord with the constitution of Mexico. This statement is unofficial. The steamships Bavaria and Ypiranga, of the Hamburg-American Line, landed their cargoes of war munitions consigned to the Huerta government at Puerto Mexico with the sanction of the State Department, which decided some time ago that the conditions of mediation did not permit interference. Señors Querido Moheno and José Maria Lozano, former members of Huerta's Cabinet, have disappeared from Mexico City. General Villa, hearing that the mediators were hurrying their work, ordered his entire army out of Torreon toward Zacatecas in order to take Mexico City before the mediation conferences are over. Constitutionalists May 24 entered Saltillo, which was evacuated by the Federals on the approach of the rebels after they had looted the city and burned many buildings.

The Spanish Ambassador has communicated to the State Department a message recently received from the Mexican Foreign Office to the effect that a Constitutional force of 3,000 has entered the state of Vera Cruz, and the Foreign Office explains that the movement of Federal troops in the neighborhood is against the Constitutionalists and not against the Americans. The explanation is made by the Mexican government in order that its activities in that direction may not be misunderstood.

ARMS LANDED FOR HUERTA.

The State Department learned on May 27 that the cargo of arms of the Hamburg-American steamship Ypiranga, to prevent the landing of which Rear Admiral Fletcher seized Vera Cruz, more than a month ago, was landed that morning at Puerto Mexico, 120 miles down the coast. It was also stated that the Hamburg-American steamship Bavaria, with a smaller shipment of arms, effected a landing at the same port two or three days before, both shipments being billed to President Huerta at Mexico City. A bulletin from the Navy Department confirmed the State Department's information. It said: "Admiral Badger reports that the Tacoma, now cruising off Puerto Mexico, has reported to him that the Ypiranga discharged all yesterday afternoon at the dock at Puerto Mexico. Admiral Badger adds: 'No specific information regarding the character cargo discharged, but there is every indication that the Ypiranga has landed her entire cargo of war material.'"

At Vera Cruz General Funston announced on May 27 that late on Saturday the Bavaria landed at Puerto Mexico 1,800,000 rounds of ammunition and 3,327 rolls of barbed wire, consigned to the Huerta government. The information was given to General Funston by an American who was a passenger on the Bavaria. When the ship arrived at Vera Cruz on May 26, and Comdr. H. O. Stickney, U.S.N., the Collector of the Port, went aboard, the captain of the ship, it is stated, told him that he had lost his manifest. A full explanation was demanded and the captain of the Bavaria admitted having landed the ammunition. As a consequence of the landing of these cargoes, press despatches from Vera Cruz report, the Mexican Federal government has in its possession: From the Ypiranga—20,000 high power modern rifles, 250 machine guns of French make and 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition; from the Bavaria—1,800,000 rounds of ammunition, a great number of cases of small arms and 3,300 rolls of barbed wire. General Funston received advance notice of both cases of the proposed landing of arms in time to cable to Washington for instructions. The answers received have not been revealed, but the Administration is severely criticised by Americans of all classes at Vera Cruz.

Officials of both the State and Navy Departments declared, however, says the N.Y. Sun, that the United States would have taken no steps to prevent these additions to Huerta's war supplies from being landed, on the ground that the Hamburg-American officials were within their rights in landing the cargoes, and that the only course this Government could have taken to prevent would be the seizure of Puerto Mexico. This, it was held, would have constituted a violation of the armistice with Huerta and would have threatened the success of the mediation proceedings. As the United States had taken the stand that Tampico is an open port and that no step would be taken to prevent the exportation of arms from American ports to that city, action against the shipments to Huerta would have been inconsistent unless an embargo was laid on shipments from this country to the Constitutionalist port.

This may be good logic, but it will not be very consoling to any of our soldiers and sailors if peace negotiations fail and they are met by some of the bullets courteously permitted to reach the hands of the Mexican Federals.

OUR ARMY AT VERA CRUZ.

We are officially informed from the War Department that the following organizations of the Army are with General Funston at Vera Cruz: Company E, Engineers; 4th, 7th, 19th and 28th Regiments of Infantry; Troops I and K, 6th Cavalry; headquarters and Batteries A, B and C, 4th Field Artillery; Company D, Signal Corps; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Company No. 3, and Field Bakery. This statement accords with the location of the troops given in our Army table, which is the only correct statement.

The troops under General Funston are performing routine work and have had nothing exciting save the firing of a number of shots by Mexican Federals May 24 near the Vergara outpost held by Captain Hill, of the Marine Corps, as Lieut. P. N. L. Bellinger, U.S.N., was passing overhead in his aeroplane. The aeroplane, according to a report received by Col. Benjamin Alvord, Chief of Staff, is believed to have been the target. None of the shots hit the mark. The fire was not returned by the American forces.

Lieut. Col. William Lassiter, 4th U.S. Field Art., who has been very ill at Vera Cruz, was reported slightly better on May 25. He left May 26 on the Prairie for Hampton Roads. Several mild cases of dysentery have been reported among the soldiers, but the health of the troops as a rule is excellent. Every precaution possible against disease has been taken. The water supply is carefully guarded against infection. Major Frederick M. Hartsock, of the Medical Corps, U.S.A., is in charge as brigade surgeon, with Major A. W. Williams, Med.

Corps, U.S.A., in charge of the field hospital and Dr. A. M. Guiteras, of the United States Public Health Service, is directing the sanitation of the port. General Funston on May 22 reported to the War Department that the sick rate among the soldiers at Vera Cruz is 1.49 per cent., and 1.46 per cent. among the marines. There are forty-one soldiers in the hospital and nineteen in their quarters, while among the marines the sick total is forty-five. The General said that there was no malaria in the camp.

Mail service between Vera Cruz and the capital has been resumed, mail bags are taken out to the end of the American control and turned over to the Mexican Federal authorities on the Mexican side.

Lieut. R. E. Anderson, 4th U.S. Field Art., on the sick list, sailed on the Prairie May 26 from Vera Cruz for Hampton Roads. The remains of Maurice Welsh, private, Company A, 19th Inf., were shipped on the Prairie to Newport News. Private Welsh met his death in line of duty by accidentally falling from a roof while on guard duty.

OUR NAVY IN MEXICAN WATERS.

Admiral Badger reports May 23 that at the request of General Funston he gave passage on the Hancock, which left Vera Cruz for Galveston, to Señor Urrutia, formerly member of the Huerta Cabinet, and his wife and family.

Admiral Badger reports 7 p.m. May 24 that he transferred the aeroplane section from the Birmingham, with Lieutenants Tower and Smith, and Ensign Chevalier, to the Mississippi. Lieutenant Towers has been detailed to take charge of the naval aviation school in Vera Cruz, with Lieut. Patrick N. L. Bellinger as instructor.

Admiral Badger reports on May 26 that the Constitutionalist cavalry force recently sent out from Tampico returned May 25, after finding no trace of Zaragoza's Federal army. Part of the rolling stock taken away with them by the Federals on the evacuation of Tampico has been recovered and was brought into Tampico yesterday, as were a number of field guns which were presumably abandoned by the Federals. The Ozark is now in Panuco river off Tampico, and the Des Moines has withdrawn from the river and is now at Lobos Island. The Des Moines has aboard the stores for the fleet originally sent on the steamer Antilla and which were recovered from the Customs House at Tampico. The Des Moines will arrive at Vera Cruz shortly, to deliver the stores. The Cummins, at Lobos Island, will take care of the light there after the departure of the Dixie and until the arrival of the Mexican light keepers. It is expected that the Dixie and the remainder of the flotilla, excepting the Mexican Division, will sail for the United States by May 28, the destroyers proceeding singly. The Texas arrived to-day at Vera Cruz. The Culgoa sailed for Lobos Island and Tampico May 26, and will proceed thence to New York. The Prairie sailed for Hampton Roads at one p.m. May 26, with 344 bluejackets and thirty-nine marines, including short-time men of the fleet up to July 15, excepting those from the flotilla going north on their own ships, and those from the Tampico ships who will be sent to the United States on the Culgoa. The Prairie is under the command of Lieutenant Milne, Commander Stickney remaining at Vera Cruz, as it has been found impracticable to relieve him from his duties as captain of the port; Lieutenant Coffey, lighthouse inspector, will also remain at Vera Cruz. Lieutenant Lannon, who was severely wounded during the fighting at Vera Cruz, is now convalescing, and is going north on the Prairie. Assistant Surgeon Hart has been transferred from the Chester to the Prairie.

Admiral Mayo made a report to Admiral Badger May 22 from which it is evident that conditions in the oil well district are rapidly becoming normal under the Constitutionalist's control. Admiral Mayo reports that Americans returning from the oil wells say that everything is quiet and that work on the wells is being rapidly resumed. The Constitutionalist have sent a special guard into the oil well district. General Caballeros will be left in charge of Tampico, and General Gonzales will transfer his headquarters to Monterey. Owing to the suspension of the regular service the light keepers at Campeche Bank have been cut off from food supplies. They have kept the light burning, but were entirely out of provisions. The Yankton left for Campeche Bank at once with supplies for the light keepers.

Admiral Mayo is endeavoring to establish direct communication with Washington over land, and on May 26 sent the following telegram to the Department in an endeavor to ascertain the feasibility of using the land lines: "Consul has information considered reliable that Carranza will soon arrive at Tampico to remain until the capture of Mexico City."

Admiral Howard, on the California, reports May 22: "Arrivals: Annapolis at Santa Rosalia; Raleigh at Laspenas; Algerine at Mazatlan; and Nuernberg at Mirimar. Departures: Hopkins and Truxtun for Mazatlan. Consul Edwards left on Newport. Americans at Mascota desire to remain. Constitutionalist dynamited Morelos 4-inch guns. Several Mexican lighthouses again lighted. Skirmishing at Mazatlan continues. Constitutionalist advancing on Guadalajara."

Admiral Howard reports May 25 that owing to the presence of the Japanese cruiser Idzumo at Mazatlan all the men of war in the harbor, as well as the shore forts, fired minute guns in honor of the Dowager Empress of Japan. This is reported by Admiral Howard to anticipate possible rumors of a bombardment arising from the firing of these guns. Admiral Howard reports that the Federals at Mazatlan and Guaymas have received supplies. The senior German naval officer has extended thanks for the kindness shown Germans at San Blas by Commander Bradshaw. Conditions in the Yaqui Valley are reported as uncertain, and the Annapolis has been ordered to investigate. Admiral Howard makes a most emphatic denial of the sensational stories that marines have landed with the American flag in the vicinity of La Paz, and adds that the relations in that vicinity are not strained in any way and that everything is quiet.

The Second Division went out for exercises under Rear Admiral C. J. Boush May 25, and the First Division under Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher May 26.

Ensign C. K. Bronson was ordered to the Mississippi May 24 by Admiral Badger for aviation duty.

Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent, U.S.M.C., has been detached from the Nebraska and ordered to take passage to the United States on the Paulding.

A boat from the U.S.S. Albany sent in through the surf to Arista, Mexico, was capsized in the surf May 25, but no lives were lost. The boat's crew and officers were unable to return to their vessel through the surf and proceeded to Salina Cruz by rail and rejoined their vessel at that place.

LOCATION OF U.S. SHIPS.

The location of ships in Mexican waters on May 26 was as follows:
At Vera Cruz: Florida, Utah, Wyoming, Arkansas, Minne-

sota, Vermont, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Michigan, Louisiana, North Dakota, Mississippi, Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, Texas, Prairie, San Francisco, Nashville, Eagle, Vestal, Culgoa, Ontario, Sonoma, Patapasco, Jason, Orion, Lebanon, Sacramento, Chester and New York.

At Tampico: Connecticut, Dolphin, Dixie, Henley, Warrington, Drayton, Ammen, Fanning, Jarvis, Beale, Cassin, Jenkins, Burrows and Ozark.

At Campeche Bank: Yankton.

At New Orleans: Brutus.

At Tuxpam: Paulding.

At Galveston: Jonett (en route).

At Pichilique: Jupiter.

At San Blas: Yorktown.

At Manzanillo: Maryland and Raleigh.

At Acapulco: Cleveland.

At Salina Cruz: Chattanooga.

At Arista: Albany.

At Lobos Island: Arethusa, Vulcan, Des Moines and Cummins.

At Alvarado River: Paducah.

At Puerto Mexico: Tacoma and Salem.

At La Paz: Whipple, Preble, Hull, Lawrence, Stewart, South Dakota, Justin and Perry (en route).

At Mazatlan: California, Iris, Paul Jones, Denver, Nero, Hopkins, Truxtun and Glacier (en route).

DISTURBANCES IN SAN DOMINGO.

Commander Eberle, U.S.N., reports May 24 conditions Puerto Plata, San Domingo, on Saturday as follows: "Desultory rifle fire and artillery fire to-day south and west of Puerto Plata. No foreigners or non-combatants injured firing artillery into outskirts of town. Jacagka arrived this morning with 150 Federal troops; this afternoon about 300 rebel troops with large pack train arrived from Moca. Marietta arrived Romana this morning. Bordsas replied dated May 23 promises not to bombard Puerto Plata, but last night shell fired by his force fell near cable office, center town. Sent Bordsas final warning artillery must cease firing into town, told him he violated written agreement dated eighth instant, no firing now."

Commander Scott, of the Marietta, reports San Domingo, May 23, "Conditions at La Romana: Marietta in river moored to dock on property of Central Romana Sugar estate. La Romana quiet. Presence Marietta removes fear of attack on town."

Commander Bierer reports from San Juan, May 25: "Some firing at Cruz Mendoza near here. A few killed and wounded brought here; killed on both sides variously reported at from ten to thirty."

Commander Scott reports as follows: "Spent day at Higueral. Returned walking through country to La Romana. All quiet, whereabouts of revolutionists unknown."

Commander Carter, of the Castine, reports from San Domingo May 23 as follows: "Governor of Samana Province with 100 men now here. Revolutionists with about 150 men on hills outside of Sanchez. Desultory shooting by rebels Thursday and to-day. Government troops did not return fire. No casualties. Railroad open for thirty miles; beyond that revolutionaries control. No telegraphic communication."

Captain Eberle reports May 27 from Puerto Plata: "Both factions agree to second conference on Washington May 28 considering armistice. New Junta formed in Puerto Plata by Horacista and Jimenista parties with seven articles agreement. Vasquez, Jimenez, Feliu and five others compose Junta of New Lagalista Party." Commander Scott reports condition in San Domingo: "Siguel and La Romana quiet. Situation unchanged."

FOR REFORM OF LAND GRANT COLLEGES.

Although the Federal Government is paying out annually the sum of \$2,400,000 for the land grant colleges where military instruction is supposed to be taught, little practical return is coming to the country for the reason that the military instruction is given in a perfunctory and spiritless way. The purpose of Congress has been largely defeated, but the colleges have gone on profiting by these appropriations each year. These assertions were made by Edward Orton, jr., in an address before a joint meeting of the Land-Grant College Engineering Association and the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment stations. He believes it is just as important to the country and the War Department as to the colleges themselves that the military work of the land-grant colleges be strengthened. The officials of the War Department look at the provisions of the Morrill Act, and the Acts of 1890 and 1907, as being intended to remedy the terrible shortage of officers felt in the Civil War, and, later, in the Spanish War. In view of the very small number of graduates of land-grant colleges who go into the Army or even into the Militia, and in view of the inability of the War Department to keep track of these graduates or to have any kind of hold on them in event of war, these officials cannot see where all the millions that have been poured into these colleges have thus far done anything in particular to improve the military preparedness of the United States. "They partly overlook the very wide dissemination over the country of educated men who have had some military knowledge and experience, and who doubtless would flock to the colors in time of need, but their dissatisfaction and unwillingness to place their trust on such an intangible military asset is entirely natural. It simply means, in event of a sudden expansion of the Army in war time, that we shall have a recurrence of the conditions of the Civil War, except that we now have a populace somewhat better trained in military science from which to select."

These land-grant colleges, Mr. Orton thinks, would do more for the development of reserve officers than the student camps, which "cannot become very important as the expense tends to bar out those who would be likely to make the best use of the opportunity, and it gives military training to young men who are headed for West Point and the Army anyway." Instead of embarking upon new and expensive experiments like that provided by the McKellar bill, the Government has at hand in the land-grant colleges a means for making a military output of which the Government can make use. All that is necessary is to pass a few laws aimed at the laxness which now characterizes the military instruction in these colleges. These laws should define the minimum of military instruction; should provide for frequent examination of the efficiency of this work by the War Department; should permit the detail of one active or retired officer of the Army for each four hundred students under instruction; should compel all such colleges which have two or more officers detailed to provide a four-year course in military engineering; should permit the Secretary of War to appoint all graduates of such engineering courses as second lieutenants in the Army for a period of one year following graduation with full pay and allowances, at the end of which time their appointment may become permanent if vacancies exist or they may go into civil life, retaining

their commissions as officers of the reserve. The states should be encouraged to connect cadet regiments in these colleges with the National Guard, so that officers now detailed to instruct the Organized Militia may also be available to instruct the cadet regiments. Mr. Orton's address is reproduced in the May Cavalry Journal.

LEVEES TO PREVENT FLOOD DAMAGE.

Holding that the people themselves in encroaching upon the legitimate natural channels of the great rivers are responsible for floods, Major J. C. Oakes, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., maintains that no true remedy will be found until some governmental department is invested with authority to prevent such encroachment. Major Oakes is a member of the board of officers appointed by the Secretary of War a year ago at the time of the great floods to report upon the most effective measures for the prevention of flood damage. This board in the year has visited sixty-four localities where the greatest damage was done by floods, and at almost all the places it was found that the damage was largely caused by artificial encroachments on the natural channels. For instance, many towns have grown up on the flood planes of the streams, occupying areas that have been overflowed from the beginning; people have entered the bottom lands and erected their structures with the knowledge that those lands were formed by flood-deposited silt; railroads have blocked these bottoms with embankments, and city and county officials have built bridges with abutments and piers materially affecting the flow of the streams. Major Oakes says that the plan to prevent damage by reservoirs is inadequate as the area necessary to be set aside for the impounding would be too great.

To retain within its banks in 1912 the enormous flood of the Mississippi River would have required a reservoir in the vicinity of Cairo, Ill., of an area of 7,000 square miles, about the size of the state of New Jersey. To keep the Wabash river within its banks in 1913 would have called for a reservoir with an area of about 930 square miles. Such reservoir sites on account of the high price of land cannot be obtained except at enormous sacrifices which the people are not ready to make. Forestation is shown to have benefits and drawbacks which about counterbalance each other and thus prevent that solution of the question. Such a humus as would be needed to do all that the advocates of forestation claim for it would require 100 years for the making. Levees appear to Major Oakes to offer the best protection against flood damage. He says that the Mississippi River Commission has "elaborated a plan for levees which, if carried out, should make the Lower Mississippi valley absolutely safe against overflow." The worthlessness of the suggestion that the machinery used on the Panama Canal be brought north and employed in dredging the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to give the levees more restraining power is exposed by Major Oakes. He shows that this machinery is adapted to the special conditions at the Canal, where deep draught work is required, and would be wholly unsuited for river work. In any case the dredges will be required for maintenance work on the canal. Equally valueless is the plan for providing auxiliary channels to carry off the flood water as the cost of these parallels would be prohibitive. These views of the engineer officer are given in full in the May-June Professional Memoirs, the official journal of the Corps of Engineers. They formed the burden of his address, recently delivered before the Indiana Sanitary and Water Supply Association at Indianapolis.

THE CHALLENGER FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

From a recent inspection of Shamrock IV., the challenger for the America's Cup, built for Sir Thomas Lipton at Gosport, England, the opinion was expressed that judging from the looks of the hull on the stocks the sail area will considerably exceed 8,000 and odd square feet, and that she will probably have to give the American Cup defender time allowance. The inspection of Shamrock IV. was allowed by Sir Thomas Lipton and her designer, Mr. Charles E. Nicholson. The following figures of the Shamrock's dimensions may be regarded as authoritative: Length over all, 110 feet; length on the water line, 75 feet; greatest beam, 22 feet, and draught without centerboard, 13 feet 9 inches. With the centerboard down to its full extent the draught will be ten feet additional. While in former cup races of recent years the Americans have copied to some extent some of the best points of British cutters, the Shamrock IV. is equipped with the American centerboard, and is the first challenger for the America's Cup to adopt this device. The Shamrock IV.'s construction is wood planked on metal web frames, which are in part of steel and in part of aluminum. The planking is of three thicknesses, the two inner skins running diagonally and the outer longitudinally. Her designer believes he has quite as light a hull as if it had been wholly of bronze or other metal, with the additional advantage of a little more elasticity and greater smoothness.

Mr. Nicholson has paid no attention to beauty, his aim being speed, and that he seeks to obtain through the driving power of a big sail spread rather than through fineness of model. Her midship section shows a fairly flat floor, with an easy round to the upper bilge, the curve of which is continued right up to the deck, giving a considerable tumble home to the top sides. There is a shorter curve from the floor to the lead keel, which is appreciably bulbed and flat on the bottom. The keel is fairly long, and the rake of the stern post is not excessive. She will be fitted with a single headsail, hence her bowsprit outboard will be very short. The challenger will be fitted with a hollow wooden mast, the height of which is one of the secrets the designer would not disclose, but it will certainly be great. A steel mast will also be provided as a substitute for the wooden mast if the latter proves defective. After being tried out against the twenty-three metre Shamrock she will start across the Atlantic about July 20, according to present arrangements. In speaking of the adoption of the American centerboard Mr. Nicholson said: "Frankly, the centerboard is purely experimental. I am not sure that it will prove of any advantage or that we will use it in the cup races, but by the American rules, under which the yacht is built, any excess of draught beyond thirteen feet nine inches is heavily penalized, while no penalty is attached to additional draught derived from a centerboard, and as such additional draught may help in windward work I have had

recourse to a centerboard. I have done my best, and three American designers who have turned out cup defenders have done their best, too. It is striking proof that there is still much to learn in yacht designing that all four of us, working under the same rules, have each turned out something different."

The regatta committee of the New York Yacht Club has issued sailing instructions for the cup defender series. The Long Island Sound series is on June 2, 3 and 4 and the Sandy Hook series, June 10, 11 and 12. The annual regatta of the club is set for June 25 and the Glen Cove cup races for July 2. The Newport series occupies the dates of July 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14. The club cruise begins July 30 and continues to Aug. 8. The trial races off Newport have been set from Aug. 15 to the 22, when the three cup defender candidates will be the great attraction.

THE COURAGE OF THE MEXICAN.

In describing the battle of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, Jan. 1-2, 1914, between the Huerta forces and the Carranzistas, 1st Lieut. Bruce P. Disque, 3d U.S. Cav., says that "no one who saw this affair will ever believe that the Mexican is lacking in bravery, courage or initiative." The personal courage of the Mexicans was noticeable. A Federal officer mounted rode out from near the center of their line with a small detachment to reconnoiter. It was not long before his horse was shot in the loins and sank to the ground. At the time other bullets were tearing up the earth about the officer. He slowly stepped off his animal and calmly walked back to the works, smoking his cigarette seemingly unperturbed. Another interesting display of bravery was given by the members of a Carranza machine gun crew. One man was operating a gun in the open. He would fire a few rounds and then stand up and walk about for a few moments and then return and fire some more. Federal bullets were making things warm about his gun, but he never seemed to notice them. Finally he was hit and apparently killed. Another man immediately came out of shelter and started to work the gun. He lasted about five minutes when he fell mortally wounded and was immediately replaced by a third man, who picked up the gun, moved it about fifty yards to the right and opened fire. Not one of these men made a hurried motion; all were deliberate and apparently unconcerned, and absolutely indifferent to the danger of the Federal bullets.

This was typical of the conduct of the Mexicans under the observation of Lieutenant Disque. There was one exception, and he contributed a dramatic feature to the struggle. A Federal soldier was seen to make his way toward the river, and it was clear that his intention was to desert and make for the American bank. Some of his own troop caught sight of him, and in a few minutes he was riddled with bullets and hanged to a telegraph pole. The shouts from both sides were heard all day. Such cries passed back and forth as, "Raise your head and show us how brave you are" and "Is that the way you fight for Huerta?" With the contestants it was a fight to the death, for early in the action it was evident that no quarter would be the rule. This was apparent after a small detachment of Federals, about fifty in number, was surrounded early in the morning of the first and massacred to a man. The Federals' entire conduct under fire was "characterized by a high degree of discipline, coolness under fire, and entire lack of nervousness, showing that they were officered by men of superior ability and character. They had nothing to gain and everything to lose, and stood their ground loyally in the belief that they were serving a government to which allegiance was due." This narrative of Lieutenant Disque is in the May Cavalry Journal, illustrated with sketches made by himself, showing the position of the troops at different stages of the fighting.

SYSTEM IN FORAGING.

That the lack of system in feeding the American Cavalry horse results in a vast waste of forage and the general ill conditioning of the animals is the assertion of Capt. Archie Miller, U.S. Cav., Q.M. Corps, who minces not his words in criticising the present methods of foraging and conditioning Cavalry mounts. Captain Miller was directed by the Chief of the Cavalry Board to submit views on those subjects, and that he has done so effectively few will doubt after reading his report to the A.G., which is published in the May Cavalry Journal. It is refreshing to read the pithy remarks of Captain Miller, which would seem dogmatic if they were not so evidently based upon sound common sense and by an apparently righteous indignation against the treatment given to horses, as when he says: "Stop the taking away of a trooper's horse by officers and non-commissioned officers just when that animal has become well conditioned by a man who loves and cares for his mount. It takes the heart out of the trooper and should be permitted only in an emergency." The imperative nature of this word "stop" indicates in general the forceful character of Captain Miller's recommendations. He does not hesitate to say that "troop commanders have displayed less interest in this matter than in any other duty connected with their command. The result has been that we have fat, ill-conditioned, short-winded animals that quickly run down and become unserviceable when put to any severe tests." Just why no one should be permitted to talk while grooming is beyond the comprehension of this officer, who says that any man who handles a horse intelligently should talk while doing so.

Stable police should be on duty all day to collect droppings and remove them to flyproof pits. Too many troops start out with the trot with the rear falling into a gallop to catch up, whereas the first and last of all exercises should be the walk, to give the horses' feet time to expand. Mounts should be exercised regularly, no matter what the weather. In foraging we have almost wholly disregarded the best authorities, permitting the stable hands to do the foraging with little or no attention from the troop officers. Result: "The horse is gorged part of the day and starved the remainder." Illustrations showing how foods arrange themselves in the stomach of a horse without mixing afford the basis for some sound advice as to the proper way to feed. The reduction of forage by order of department commanders Captain Miller regards as a bad practice, as it may benefit animals at one post and injure those at

another. The reduction should be done only by the post commander. Troop officers should be assembled by the post commander from time to time to inspect all the mounts and discuss the good and bad practices prevailing in the several organizations. The interest thus aroused, Captain Miller observes dryly, might develop "as keen a rivalry as now exists among the several troop messes."

COMPARISON OF BATTLESHIPS.

The launch of the Japanese Fuso at Kure, March 28, gives the Army and Navy Gazette occasion to say of the Japanese: "That they still adhere to the battleship as the main unit of fighting power in the fleet, and one not to be superseded, but only supplemented, by the battle cruiser, is evident from the fact that four battleships, of which the Fuso is the first, are now being built. The fourth vessel of this group was begun at Tokio in November. Their design is certainly a striking one, and whether compared to that of previous Japanese battleships or to contemporary types abroad, it will be found to be abreast of the times, especially in the elements of speed and heavy gun power. The importance apparently attached to these qualities of warship design by the Japanese in the ships they have built since the war has an added significance in view of the experience gained by their officers during that campaign. On the displacement of 30,000 tons an armament of twelve 14-inch guns (as compared with the twelve 12-inch in the Kawachi), and engines sufficient for a speed of twenty-two knots (as compared with the 20.5 of the Kawachi and the twenty-one of the American battleship Pennsylvania), have to be allowed for, so that it would seem unlikely that the increases in the thickness of armor adopted in the United States have found favor in Japan."

Comparing the Fuso with our Oklahoma, put afloat the same week, the Gazette says: "The Oklahoma is somewhat smaller than the Fuso, having a displacement of 27,500 instead of 30,000 tons. She is also slower and less heavily armed, being designed for 20.5 knots as compared with the 22 knots of the Fuso, and carrying ten as compared with twelve 14-inch guns. It is an interesting question as to how much more speed or gun power could have been allowed in the Oklahoma if the Americans had not given her a belt of 13.5-inch armor, and protected the turrets and conning tower with no less than 18-inch and 16-inch armor. In their later battleships, the Pennsylvania and the vessel known for the present as No. 39, American naval designers have increased the number of 14-inch guns from ten to twelve, and in this country, as is well known, we have adopted the 15-inch gun instead of increasing the number of 13.5-inch guns. But in other countries' progress in regard to the main armaments of battleships has apparently been much slower. Thus the German Kronprinz, which belongs to the 1912 program and was launched on Feb. 21, carries only ten 12-inch guns, and the last Italian and Austrian vessels put into the water are armed with thirteen and twelve 12-inch guns, respectively. This adherence to the 12-inch gun on the part of all the fleets in the Triple Alliance is a factor not to be overlooked when measuring relative strength, especially as in the French navy, which ought to be reckoned with our own in comparisons with the Triple Alliance, there are eight ships building which will carry the 13.4-inch gun. It is facts such as these which justify the eulogy which Mr. Churchill passed upon British naval science in marine artillery."

VICTORIA CROSS VS. MEDAL OF HONOR.

Brunswick, Ga., April 29, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a recent issue you comment on the Victoria Cross and the book concerning same, written by Parry. It is indeed very readable, giving a detailed account of every recipient of the cross, and after a close examination you must agree with the writer that the medal has always been given for something worth while. There is only one weak point in the law (shared by the Confederate States Army also in their roll of honor); that is, if any quantity of men were supposedly equally gallant the lucky recipient was elected by his comrades, which might give play to a little "politics" and "the longest pole get the persimmon."

In comparing same with our Medal of Honor we certainly come out at the small end of the horn. The Victoria Cross was first given in 1856, and up to 1913 522 only have been won. The Medal of Honor was, I think, first given for services in 1861, and up to 1904 only 2,573 were issued. This period for the British covered several important wars and a host of smaller ones. The American period covers four years of the greatest war ever known and also several minor affairs, and I should judge that both have had about the same amount of fighting. There is no doubt in my mind that the bulk of the Medals of Honor were well won, and by as daring deeds as ever a recipient of the Cross did, and all honor is due these brave souls, but I am forced to admit that in a great many instances the medal seems to have come pretty cheap, viz.:

Bravery in action; led his own regiment over the enemy's lines; gallantry in various actions; led his own regiment in the face of a severe fire; gallantly led his regiment in battle; leading his regiment in a charge; rode through the line of his brigade and encouraged the men; extraordinary gallantry in leading his regiment, *ad nauseum*.

In other instances it must have been quite a shock to the recipients; for instance, the medal was awarded to the members of the escort to Lincoln's remains, and even to the 560 men of the 27th Maine Infantry who refused to stay and defend Washington after their time had expired, but because 300 brave men of the regiment volunteered and did stay until the danger was over the whole regiment was presented with medals. (I will not mention the medal given Dr. Mary Walker.)

I am not at all surprised that at the first period of the Civil War everything looked heroic, and that, of course, accounts for a great many medals, because I have noted that, in the few wars that I have known of, in making first reports some commanders have recommended everything that was under them for promotion on account of extreme gallantry, to the surprise of no one more than the recommended one, who had figured that he was only doing his duty and what he had been taught, and certainly not considering himself in the light of hero.

JOHN C. STILES.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

As noted on page 1254, the Senate on May 27 took up the Naval bill on first reading of Senate Naval Committee's amendments. These amendments were all noted on pages 1185-1186, our issue of May 16.

The paragraph to authorize the appointment annually of twenty-five enlisted men to the Naval Academy went out on point of order, as did likewise the proviso to permit the Secretary of the Navy to exceed specific appropriation yards and docks and make transfers from other appropriations; the appropriation of \$500,000 for Indian Head powder factory was passed over for further consideration, and the question of building one of the new battleships in a government yard was for the time being left undecided. All other amendments noted on pages 1185 and 1186, May 16, were agreed to.

The action of the Senate assures us a building program of two battleships, six torpedo-boat destroyers and eight submarines.

An additional amendment agreed to follows:

Provisions, Navy: The accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow members of the Navy Nurse Corps the amounts which as commutation of subsistence have been at any time checked against their accounts or withheld from them as the result of the decisions of the Comptroller dated Dec. 21, 1912, and April 29, 1913, and to pay said sums out of any appropriation for provisions, Navy.

The following amendment on page 22, after the figures in line 2, was proposed by the committee May 28: "Provided further, That all expenditures appropriated for in this bill, under whatever designation appropriated, which actually constitute a part of yard maintenance, shall be charged to yard maintenance."

An amendment was offered by Mr. Jones to add under "Navy Yard, Puget Sound," "Building slip and equipment, \$200,000." This was ordered to lie on the table.

At the request of the Navy Department, the Senate Naval Committee will submit an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill for the sale of the battleships Idaho and Mississippi. It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy has a very attractive offer from Greece for the ships. The amendment reads:

The President may, in his discretion, direct the sale, in such manner, at such price and upon such terms as he shall deem proper of the battleships Idaho and Mississippi. All moneys received from the sale of said vessels shall, after payment therefrom of the expense of such sale, be deposited by the Secretary of the Navy in the Treasury, and shall, until expended, be available for the construction of such other vessel, or vessels at least equal for purposes of offense and defense to the most modern vessels of the same class now projected here or abroad as the President may in his discretion authorize. Provided further, That no vessel shall be sold, exchanged or conveyed under this authorization unless such sale, exchange or conveyance, or the agreement therefor, shall have been made prior to July 1, 1915. Provided further, That any vessel, or vessels, constructed from the money received from the sale of the Mississippi and Idaho shall not be included in the annual appropriations for the increase of the Navy.

THE NAVY PAYMASTER GENERAL.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy will not make any change in the head of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts until Dec. 13, when, according to a decision of the Attorney General in the Easby case, Paymaster Gen. T. J. Cowie's commission expires. Even then it is doubtful whether the Secretary will be inclined to make any change, as the Paymaster General has won the esteem of the Secretary by the record he made in supplying the Navy during the demonstration and the occupation of Vera Cruz. While the Secretary has announced himself as opposed to the reappointment of bureau chiefs, he stated in this connection that he reserved the right to make an exception. It is altogether possible that he may do so in the case of Paymaster General Cowie. The Easby case, on which is based the decision that the Paymaster General's term does not expire until December, or four years from the date of his commission, instead of the date upon which the nomination is sent to the Senate, was as follows:

On April 30, 1877, during a recess of the Senate, Chief Constructor Easby was appointed by the President as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair to fill a vacancy, his commission to expire at the end of the next session of the Senate. At the next session (extra), in October, 1877, he was nominated by the President to the Senate for said office, under Section 421, Rev. Stat., for the term of four years. The nomination was not acted upon during the session, which ended Dec. 3, 1877, and the office became again vacant. At the session of the Senate which immediately ensued Easby was again nominated by the President to date "from April 28, 1877," and the nomination was confirmed in the same terms on April 15, 1878. It was held that, notwithstanding the special wording of the nomination to, and confirmation by, the Senate, the term of office of the appointee, Easby, as prescribed by Section 421, Rev. Stat., must be deemed to begin from the date of his appointment, namely, in April 1878, and not "from April 28, 1877," the date specified in the nomination.

The Department of Justice, on Jan. 27, 1880, in reply to an inquiry addressed to the Attorney General, wrote:

"I have to say that upon consideration of the case of Chief Constructor Easby I concur in your opinion that his term of office begins at the date of his appointment by and with the consent of the Senate, and not at the date of his previous temporary appointment by the President, notwithstanding the special wording of his nomination to the Senate, and of his commission. . . . The fiction familiar to lawyers under the phrase *nunc pro tunc* has no application in cases of appointments to office. Such executive action cannot, in the nature of things, operate *by relation*. Especially must that be so where, as here, the office, during one portion of the very time to which the regular appointment and commission are made to relate, had been occupied by the appointee under another competent appointment and commission, and during a second portion had been occupied by others in due course of law. The law of the term of the office, of course, controls special language in the nomination and confirmation."

We are informed that a movement has commenced to form a service club at Vera Cruz, Mexico. The matter has been taken up and the following notice to officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps drawn up: "The

organization of a service club has been suggested and it is desired to obtain the views of officers in this connection. It is requested that the matter be taken up for an expression of opinion either through groups of conveniently located officers or by organization meetings both ashore and afloat. Officers on shore favoring the organization of a club will please send their names to Capt. W. A. Burnside, Infantry, U.S.A., Room 10, Terminal Hotel. Officers with the fleet and in favor of organizing a club will please send their names to Paymaster Hovey King, U.S.S. Virginia. Prompt action is requested in order that further steps may be taken in connection with preliminary organization and an early opening of a United Service Vera Cruz Club."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Sacramento has been assigned to duty with the Special Service Squadron.

The collier Vulcan, now at Hampton Roads, has been ordered to proceed to Vera Cruz.

The Petrel, now at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, has been ordered to Key West, via Guantanamo.

The Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts were placed out of commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., May 23, 1914, and detached from the Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

The commander of the First Division, Atlantic Fleet, has transferred his flag from the Florida to the Arkansas.

The collier Caesar, now at Boston, has been ordered to Hampton Roads to reload, thence to the Boston Yard for discharge.

The Uncas has been ordered to convoy the G-4 to Newport. The Uncas will then proceed to Boston and convey the K-1 and K-2 from Boston to New York.

The Patuxent is proceeding to Key West for temporary duty at the naval station at that place. The vessel's mail should be sent to Key West for the present.

The South Carolina has been ordered from Vera Cruz to Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, via Key West. The vessel's mail address is now "In care of the Postmaster, New York city."

The U.S.S. Tennessee has been directed to proceed to the North River, New York, on May 30, and fire a national salute off the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at noon, then to proceed up river and fire a national salute off the tomb of Gen. U. S. Grant at two o'clock.

The Birmingham, Dixie, Patterson, Henley, Warrington, Drayton, Paulding, Trippe, Burrows, Ammen, Fanning and Beale have been ordered from Mexican waters to their respective "home" yards for overhaul. The Cassin, Cummins, Jenkins, Jouett and Jarvis will remain in Mexican waters for the present.

Alfred J. Straka, ordinary seaman on board the Texas, was drowned alongside of that vessel at Vera Cruz, 5 p.m. May 26, 1914. Straka enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1914, and gave as his next of kin James W. Straka, father, 5013 Hollister avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. The remains of Straka were recovered and are being brought North.

Secretary Daniels has written a letter of commendation to Charlie B. Dilbeck, master-at-arms, third class, on board the South Carolina, for gallantry in jumping overboard and rescuing a shipmate from drowning at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Feb. 28, 1914. Dilbeck had been placed as a guard over an intoxicated man returning from liberty in one of the ship's boats. Upon reaching the ship the man jumped overboard. Dilbeck at great risk to himself jumped in after the man and towed him back to the boat safely.

After floundering through the welter and riot of descriptive terms in "The Youngest World," by Robert Dunn, the reader might be justified on turning the last page in feeling that he never wanted to look an adjective in the face again. For eighty pages the reader is kept amid the snowy mysteries of one of the great peaks of Alaska, while the author hurls descriptive adjectives at him with all the fury of an avalanche bombarding a luckless climber. After the two heroes of the ascent have been on the point of collapsing a dozen times their dangers and sufferings begin to become wearisome. Equally monotonous is the introspection of the hero of the tale, who seems never to tire of looking in upon himself and discovering some new motive or some new weakness that needs dragging out and going over analytically. It is difficult for anybody but members of a Browning Club, perhaps, to make out just what the author is trying to express in the frequent ravings of this strange character, who is never so nearly dead from exposure or hunger or in such dire peril that he has not time for several minutes of self-examination. If Mr. Dunn with his great descriptive powers had confined himself to a romance of the Alaskan wilds, free from these morbid internal communions of the spirit in surroundings that make them seem not merely uncanny, but actually ludicrous, he might, with his intimate knowledge of the northland, have produced a story that would have charmed rather than puzzled and irritated the reader as this story does. There is a Zolaesque attempt at realistic delineation, and one chapter carries for a title a word that is usually tabooed in society, polite or otherwise. Some of the word pictures in the narration of the climb up Mount Lincoln are so striking that it is not surprising to learn that the author took part in an expedition that nearly reached the top of Mount McKinley. Mr. Dunn went with the Battleship Fleet around the world as a newspaper man, and this is his first large attempt at fiction. The publishers are Dodd, Mead and Company, New York.

In an article in Harper's Monthly for June Burton J. Hendrick tells us that "the closing years of the nineteenth century witnessed what Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins, calls 'the most valuable contribution to medicine and hygiene which has ever been made in this country, with the exception of the discovery of anesthesia.' Dr. Welch refers, of course, to the demonstration, by the Federal commission under the direction of Dr. Walter Reed, that the stegomyia mosquito is the intermediate agent in the transmission of yellow fever. It is hard to transport ourselves back to 1898, when the whole scientific world accepted the fomites theory—that yellow fever was communicated through unclean bedding, clothing and other things associated directly with yellow fever patients. The story has been told so many times—how these American investigators and volunteer American soldiers inoculated

themselves with suspected mosquitoes, and slept in the beds of yellow fever patients; how many of them paid the penalty of their scientific zeal with their lives; how, as a result of their labors, yellow fever has been practically banished from the face of the earth—that it is hardly necessary to repeat it here. This single discovery promises to have the utmost effect upon general history. It has already made practical one enormous undertaking, the building of the Panama Canal. Moreover, it lays open enormous stretches of rich and beautiful tropical country to Caucasian civilization."

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. George Barnett—Commandant U.S.M.C.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Machias, arrived May 26 at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Caesar, sailed May 25 from Boston, Mass., for Hampton Roads, Va.

Petrel, sailed May 26 from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Saturn, arrived May 26 at San Francisco, Cal.

Ozark, arrived May 26 in the Panuco River, off Tampico, Mexico.

Des Moines and Cummins, arrived May 26 at Lobos Island, Mexico.

Prairie, sailed May 26 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Hampton Roads, Va.

Culgoa, sailed May 26 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Tampico and New York.

Glacier, arrived May 26 at Mazatlan, Mexico.

Jouett, arrived May 27 at Galveston, Texas.

Arcthusa, sailed May 26 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Lobos Island, Mexico.

Vulcan, arrived May 27 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Fanning and Beale, sailed from Tampico for Norfolk May 27.

Henley, Drayton and Warrington, sailed from Tampico for New York May 27.

Paulding, Ammen, Burrows and Dixie, sailed from Tampico for Boston May 27.

Wilmington, sailed from Hong Kong for Woosung May 28.

South Carolina, sailed from Key West for Puerto Plata May 28.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate May 26, 1914.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

The following named assistant surgeons in the Navy to be passed assistant surgeons: James G. Omelvena, Jasper V. Howard and Lester L. Pratt.

Asst. Surg. Clarence C. Kress to be a passed assistant surgeon from Oct. 5, 1913.

Eucidas K. Scott, of Oregon, to be an assistant surgeon in M.R.C. from May 15, 1914.

Richard C. Reed, of South Carolina, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, from Jan. 15, 1914.

Asst. Naval Constr. Paul H. Fretz to be a naval constructor from April 30, 1914.

John J. Brady, of New York, to be a chaplain from May 12, 1914.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 22.—Lieut. Comdr. O. W. Fowler, retired, transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy from May 16, 1914, in conformity with the provision of Sec. 1453, Revised Statutes, physical disability incurred in line of duty.

Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith detached naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill., June 6, 1914; to temporary duty Tennessee.

Ensign S. F. Bryant detached Delaware; to Scorpion.

Acting Asst. Surg. C. K. Miller revocation of appointment as acting assistant surgeon, to take effect May 22, 1914.

Paymaster N. W. Grant detached navy yard, New York, May 30, 1914; to Delaware.

Chief Bttn. John McCloy detached Prairie; to treatment naval hospital, New York.

MAY 23.—Comdr. A. W. Hinds temporary duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Royall to naval station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Lieut. Bradford Barnette to Tennessee.

Surg. F. L. Benton detached receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.; to marine detachment, Pensacola, Fla.

P.A. Surg. W. H. Connor detached naval hospital, Boston, Mass.; to Isla de Luzon.

P.A. Surg. J. B. Mears to naval training station, St. Helena, Va.

Asst. Surg. F. H. Bowman, M.R.C., to naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Paymaster H. A. Wise, jr., detached Delaware June 1, 1914; to naval station, Cavite, P.I., via transport July 5, 1914.

Chief Carp. Patrick Sarsfield detached Kentucky; to navy yard, New York.

Pay Clerk C. A. Miley appointed; to Montana.

MAY 25.—Capt. G. H. Burrage commissioned from April 28, 1914.

Comdr. I. V. G. Gillis commissioned from July 1, 1913.

Lieut. H. M. Cooley detached Naval Academy, Annapolis; to leave of absence.

Asst. Surg. G. M. Faulkner, M.R.C., commissioned from May 5, 1914.

Asst. Surg. Charles Wheatley, M.R.C., commissioned from May 8, 1914.

Asst. Surg. J. A. Omer, M.R.C., commissioned from May 6, 1914.

Chief Mach. L. T. Cooper detached Massachusetts; to Kearsarge.

Note.—Comdr. L. L. Reamey, U.S.N., retired, died on May 25, 1914, at Washington, D.C.

MAY 26.—Lieut. H. L. Irwin detached Rhode Island; to Isla de Luzon.

Chief Pharm. L. O. Schetky detached naval hospital, New York, N.Y.; to Naval Medical Supply Depot, New York.

Pharm. Stephen Wierzbicki detached naval hospital, Washington, D.C.; to naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Mach. A. Y. Long to home on discharge from treatment at naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

MAY 27.—Comdr. I. V. G. Gillis detached office Naval Intelligence; to Michigan.

Comdr. Adelbert Althouse detached Michigan; to duty connection general board, Navy Department.

Comdr. F. H. Brumby commissioned from April 9, 1914.

Lieut. Comdr. F. R. McCrary commissioned from March 5, 1914.

Lieut. W. P. Beehler commissioned from Feb. 22, 1914.

Lieut. W. T. Conn, jr., detached command Mayrant; to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Lieut. H. L. Pence detached Naval Academy; to Rhode Island.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. L. Heiberg detached Trippe; to treatment, Naval Hospital, New York.

Lieut. (J.G.) K. L. Hill commissioned from June 6, 1913.

Ensign G. C. Hitchcock detached Constellation; to Isla de Luzon.

P.A. Surg. T. W. Reed detached San Francisco; to home, wait orders.

Asst. Surg. H. R. McAlister detached Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.; to Naval Training Station, Guam.

Asst. Surg. William McKinney, M.R.C., commissioned from May 1, 1914.

Naval Constrs. R. W. Wyden and W. P. Drulev commissioned from April 30, 1914.

Mach. A. Y. Long transferred to retired list of officers of the Navy from May 22, 1914; physical disability incurred in line of duty.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

MAY 23.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. W. M. Prall ordered to Coatesville, Pa., on official business.

MAY 25.—Civilian Instr. C. E. Dimick granted sixty days' leave, beginning May 25.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

On the afternoon of May 15 the Yamacraw went to the assistance of the steamer Times, ashore on Pickles Reef, Fla., and made an attempt to pull her off. After pulling for about an hour the Times backed and started off under her own power.

About June 1 Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs will temporarily assume the duties of the department formerly performed by Capt. F. H. Ueberroth, who left Washington on the 20th to command the McCulloch.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. New Bedford, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—1st Lieut. P. W. Louriat. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.

ARATA—2d Lieut. H. E. Rideout. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. San Diego, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. Manson. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wilbur. San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. E. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—South Baltimore, Md. Out of commission.

McCULLOCH—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. San Francisco, Cal.

MACINTOSH—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Astoria, Ore.

MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinn. Address, Halifax, Nova Scotia; on ice patrol duty.

MOHAWK—Capt. P. S. Van Boskerck. At New York, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMUNICO—Capt. W. W. Joyner. Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. G. L. Carden. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Address, Halifax, Nova Scotia. On ice patrol duty.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee. Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Port Townsend, Wash.

THEYIS—Capt. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. W. T. Stromberg. Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss.

WINONA—Capt. H. B. West. Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—First Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., May 27, 1914.

Mrs. W. N. Jeffers and little daughter have returned from Baltimore, where they have been spending a few days. Lieutenant Ethelbert Talbot will attend the finals at Annapolis. Mrs. Rufus Parks, Mrs. and Miss Crenshaw will sail from New York June 13, to spend the summer in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Fergus Reid, Master Fergus Reid, jr., and Miss Helen Reid will spend June at Fishers Island, Conn., and later go to York Harbor, where they have taken a cottage.

Gen. and Mrs. Graham, Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Scales have returned from Annapolis, where they were called by the serious illness of Midshipman Graham, General Graham's son. Gen. and Mrs. Graham will continue their visit to their son-in-law and daughter on the Franklin. Mrs. Brinton Stone, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George L. P. Stone, on the Richmond. Lieut. H. K. Pickett has been detached from the barracks and ordered to the Mare Island Barracks. Mr. and Mrs. Cathcart Maxfield, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield, have returned to their home in St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. E. M. Poillet, of Wyonx, Pa., is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear.

Miss Fannie Sams had cards at her home, Boush street, Tuesday afternoon for Mrs. Miles Refo and Miss Margaret Higgins; other guests were Mrs. J. Y. S. Mitchell, Misses Martin, Whittle and Hoggard. Mrs. Floyd Hughes had luncheon at the Borough Club Tuesday for Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield and her guest, Mrs. Cathcart Maxfield, of St. Paul, and for Mrs. George Rose, of Gloucester county, Mrs. Holt Page and Mrs. Charles McI. Tunstall. Comdr. Charles S. Stanworth, retired, and Mrs. Stanworth had a charming yachting party on their yacht, Eclipse, Wednesday afternoon, for members of the equal suffrage play recently presented here. Mrs. E. H. Tennent and children left Saturday for a three weeks' visit to relatives in Washington, D.C., and Danville, Va. Lieutenant Commander Bassett is on leave in Warren and Washington and will be accompanied on his return by Mrs. Bassett and baby, who will be guests of Major and Mrs. Pettus, at Fort Monroe.

Lieut. Col. B. H. Fuller, to command the Marine Barracks, is expected this week. Lieut. H. K. Pickett, ordered to Mare Island, left Friday to spend fifteen days' leave in Ridge-way, S.C., and Montgomery, Ala., before reporting. Commander Whitted, who has been ill at the naval hospital since March 13, has recovered and left for his new duty as ordnance inspector at the Cramp Ship Yard, Philadelphia, and New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J. Mrs. J. O. Boswell, guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles McWhorter, has returned to her home in Greensboro, Ga. Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward, Master Vaughn W. jr., and Mr. George Hobson, Mrs. Woodward's father, spent part of last week at Virginia Beach.

Lieut. William R. Purnell has left for Bowling Green, Wis., to visit his parents. Miss Marjory Eldredge, guest of relatives in New York and Derby, Conn., has returned to her home, Colonial avenue. Mrs. Robert Voight and the Misses Voight are spending some time at Atlantic City, N.J. Mrs. W. L. Woodrow and Mrs. Frank H. Dewey are guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, Fort Norfolk.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 22, 1914.

Mrs. George Harrison and Miss Lena Harrison are house guests of Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody at Fort Winfield Scott. Last Friday Mrs. Alexander Harrison had tea at the St. Francis for Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Mrs. Allen Ashburne and Mrs. Reynolds. The same night Major Newbill entertained Capt. and Mrs. Peek and Mrs. Ashburne at dinner, later taking his guests to the theater. Mrs. Henry C. Bonnycastle gave a supper for the ladies of the 6th Infantry, Mesdames Ernest H. Agnew, Harry Mitchell, Richmond Smith, John E. Morris, Irvin Hunt, Dwight Ryther, Edson A. Lewis and John L. Hines.

Before the hop at Fort Scott, May 15, Col. and Mrs. Richmond Davis gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Louis Burgess, Capt. and Mrs. Louis S. Chappeler, Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray, Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar A. Russell, Mrs. Robert Bodine and Lieut. Lester Baker. Mrs. Henry Bonnycastle gave a bridge luncheon Tuesday for Mesdames William Bennett, John L. Hines, Sue Merriman, Stephen O. Fuqua, Alfred W. Bjornstad and Miss Augusta Ames, of Monterey, who is visiting Mrs. Merriman.

Mrs. Claude Corbuser gave a luncheon Wednesday at her home on Agnello boulevard, in honor of Miss Margaret Stoney, whose engagement to Lieut. Francis Pryor, U.S.N., was announced recently. It was a Kentucky luncheon, the guests, all natives of the Blue Grass State, being Mrs. Graeme MacDonald, Mrs. Hart, Misses Margaret Stoney, Lillias Wheeler,

Elizabeth Wheeler, Olive Wheeler and Frances Jewell. Mr. and Mrs. Gallard Stoney, Miss Margaret Stoney and Lieut. Francis Pryor have returned from a week-end motor trip to Pacific Grove, where they were house guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Pryor, parents of Lieutenant Pryor.

Another bride-to-be entertained last Saturday was Miss Dorothy Rees, for whom Mrs. J. C. Johnson gave a linen shower at Fort Riley. The guests arrived about two o'clock and their gifts were tied in a pillow-slip fastened to the chandelier with a large white satin bow. Miss Rees was led blind-folded into the room and given the streamers of the bow. When she pulled them a shower of gifts fell about her. The dining room table was radiant in white roses, prettily arranged in silver baskets, the handles tied with large tulle bows. Between the baskets were Kewpies in white satin wedding gowns, with white tulle veils. The guests were Mesdames Richmond P. Davis, Lewis Turle, Albert C. Sheen, William Monroe, Cygon, Louis Chappeler, Ralph C. Harrison, William Hase, Halsey Dunwoody, Richardson, Louis Burgess, Robert Bodine, Russell, Williams, Misses Fulton, Virginia Tobin, Dorothy and Helen Rees.

Capt. and Mrs. William H. Peek had dinner last night at Fort Barry for Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Ide, Mrs. Ashburne, sr., and Mrs. Allen Ashburne. This afternoon Mrs. Ashburne is hostess at theater and dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Peek. The five hundred club met with Mrs. Atkins Tuesday. Playing were Mesdames John P. Wisser, J. C. Johnson, William Guyer, Lillian Baxter, William Tobin, Richardson, Lewis Turle, Harry Mitchell, William Hase, Russell, Roach, William Brooks and Miss Helen Rees. Mrs. Brooks and Mrs. Mitchell won the prizes. This afternoon the 6th Infantry bridge club meets with Mrs. Edson A. Lewis.

Mrs. Knowlton and her two children will move out from town and take quarters in the bachelor building, where many of the ladies are staying during the absence of the officers. Mrs. George Pullman and family have gone to Nogales. Misses Lloyd and Hildreth Meiere gave a tea Monday in compliment to Miss Frances Jewell, of Lexington, Ky., house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stetson Wheeler, the guests including Mesdames Charles Stetson Wheeler, John Meiere, Millen Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. John B. Murphy, Capt. and Mrs. Hayward S. Hansell, Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray, Misses Frances Jewell, Lillias Wheeler, Olive Wheeler, Elizabeth Wheeler, Jean Wheeler, Genevieve King, Cora and Fredericks Otis, Ethel McAllister, Dora Winn, Cora Smith, Maria and Elizabeth Fee, Lillian Whitney, Julia Dillingham, Louise Janin and Messrs. William Goldsborough, Herbert Gould, Bradley Head, Cyril Wynne, Halsey Rixford, Bradley Wallace, Robert Anderson, Loring Pickering, Hanson Grubb, Felix Smith, Arthur Conradi and Foster Krake.

Five-inch rifles proved their superiority over the seven-inch siege howitzer in the artillery practice held at Fort Scott on Tuesday. The targets were examined Wednesday and found torn to shreds. The firing, done at a range of 4,000 yards, was both accurate and rapid. Thirty rounds were fired from the 3.2 guns, twenty from the five-inch and forty rounds from the howitzers. Half the rounds were shell and half shrapnel. Range finding was accomplished by instruments and a system similar to that used in warship fire. A shell hurled at a target and timed short, exploded in plain sight a little low. The elevation of the gun showed the second shell, perhaps, a little high. The difference in elevation was split and the shrapnel sent into the target with perfect accuracy. The second target practice was held Thursday with the targets planted on the opposite shore of the Golden Gate, and the shells described an arc over the shipping leaving or entering the harbor. Capt. H. H. Sken was in charge of the gunners' squad, and Lieut. Col. John P. Haines, Major Louis R. Burgess, Capt. John T. Geary and Capt. Louis Chappeler were participating officers. A number of the wives of officers watched the firing from a distance.

A luncheon was given by Miss Katherine Burke in compliment to Miss Margaret Stoney and for Misses Agnes Tillman, Marie Louise Black, Fredericks Otis, Dorothy Deane, Florence Stoney, Marjorie Rey, Helen Rees, Dorothy Ward, Helen Mahone, Lois Eldredge, Helen Fisk, Margaret Monroe, Marion Regensburger, Vera Boyd and Elise Bethan.

Lieut. and Mrs. B. H. L. Williams have dinner this evening at Fort Scott in honor of Col. and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, and for Capt. and Mrs. Louis S. Chappeler, Capt. and Mrs. William Hase, Capt. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Monroe, Capt. and Mrs. Ernest G. Bingham, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Tobin, Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar A. Russell, Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph R. Cygon, Miss Virginia Tobin and Lieutenant Wing.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, May 24, 1914.

About forty friends of Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar N. Coffey, including Army people and some town friends, made up a wonderfully successful surprise last week on the occasion of Lieutenant Coffey's birthday anniversary, May 14. A few of the ladies went up in the afternoon and they opened up the hop room and decorated it with the spring flowers and Army emblems. Meantime two or three men friends asked Mr. Coffey down to the Alta club for dinner, with the understanding that they return early to take home their wives, who were dining with Mrs. Coffey. When the gentlemen arrived from town the few couples walked over toward the hop room and found the assembled company. Music was provided from town, and a few hours were spent most delightfully dancing. At eleven o'clock a halt was called and Lieutenant Coffey was presented with a beautiful Masonic watch charm, Mr. W. E. Lake making the presentation speech. Lieutenant Coffey was so thoroughly surprised and so touched that he was able to make only a brief response.

Gen. J. Milton Thompson, U.S.A., retired, is here for a few weeks the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Walcott Thompson, and is being warmly welcomed. Lieut. W. B. Wallace has just completed another militia inspection tour through the southern part of the state, and finds all the companies there at full strength and in fine shape. Mrs. Wallace entertained her sewing club last Tuesday afternoon, several of the post ladies being asked in to tea at the close. Bently Woolley, the young Salt Lake boy who passed his entrance examinations for Annapolis, is preparing to leave shortly to enter the Naval Academy.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 26, 1914.

The Monday Evening Bridge Club was entertained by Civil Engr. and Mrs. D. G. Copeland, the players being Mesdames W. H. Bell, Alexander Gray, D. E. Dismukes, Miss Gray, Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Kelly, Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Cochran, jr., Naval Constr. and Mrs. Court, Paymr. and Mrs. Wainwright, Constr. Guy A. Bisset and Dr. Herbert Old.

Mrs. John B. Kaufman is packing up for departure to the Great Lakes station, where Surgeon Kaufman has recently been ordered. Comdr. J. L. Latimer was in town this week to escort his family from Atlantic City to Boston. Commander Latimer's station. Lieut. J. O. Richardson spent Sunday in Philadelphia with his wife and little son.

Mrs. Fred G. Coburn entertained her Luncheon Club on Wednesday. Mrs. McEnulty entertained her Bridge Club Tuesday, the players being Mesdames McGee, Bell, Cochran, Landenberger, Court, Davis, Livingston and Pryor. Dr. Herbert Old gave a dinner on Thursday, followed by a theater party.

The Girard Bridge Club met at Constructor Court's home Monday, the players being Constructor Bisset and Mrs. Shepard, Paymr. and Mrs. Wainwright, Lieut. and Mrs. Cochran, Lieut. and Mrs. Copeland, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. J. O. Richardson, Miss Jessie Willets, Lieutenant Commander Enoch and Mrs. Kieffer. Prizes were won by Mrs. Richardson and Lieutenant Cochran. Mrs. Blackburn entertained her Bridge Club Tuesday, the players being Mesdames Kelly, Hartman, Bell, Winters, Copeland, Cochran, Kaufman, Shober and Beebe. Prizes were won by Mesdames Hartman and Cochran.

Miss Barbara Bispham gave a bridge party Tuesday, prizes going to Mesdames Hunt, Keyes, Phipps and Roussel. Others playing were Mesdames Mitchell, Reid, Menner, Bispham, Phipps, Stiles, Court, Dismukes, Baker and the Misses Gladys Hetherington, Phipps and Smith. Miss Margaret S. Smith

is visiting in Washington, D.C. Mrs. W. H. Stiles is the guest of Miss Barbara Bispham, in the yard. Mrs. Chisholm and Miss Charlie Hall Julian, both of Charleston, S.C., are guests of Mrs. Porter, on Shunk street. Miss Ruth Paxson is the guest of Constr. and Mrs. Court. Mrs. Alexander J. Gray and Miss Margaret Gray leave this week for Annapolis, where they will spend "June Week."

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Keyes and Mrs. John B. Kaufman were dinner guests on the Kansas Monday. Constr. and Mrs. F. G. Coburn and their two small sons leave Thursday for their future home in Boston. They have been the recipients of many farewell parties.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., May 27, 1914.

Mrs. Wagenhals, of Monmouth Beach, N.J., and the Misses Walter, of Westchester, Pa., were the motif for an attractive luncheon and bridge party Monday, May 25, at which Mrs. Rand entertained twenty ladies. Highest scores at bridge were made by Mrs. Yates and Miss Walter. The guests included Mesdames Barroll, J. Shepard, W. J. Hawkins, L. Brinton, Paul Bunker, W. M. Colvin, Murphy, Bown, L. C. Crawford, John oBoton, M. L. Brett, T. H. Barre, Spaulding, Miss Wagenhals, of Orange, N.J.; Mrs. J. T. Bootes, Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Mrs. Ralph Waddell, Forest Hill, L.I.

Col. and Mrs. Barroll and Major Heiner, of Governors Island, were dinner guests of Major Ferguson on Wednesday at the Brook House. Mrs. Wilford J. Hawkins had luncheon today for Mrs. Partridge, Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Harmon and Mrs. Hobley, of New York; Mesdames Barroll, Shepard, Spaulding, Murphy, Bown, Rand, Yates, Brinton, Colvin, Bane, Bunker and the Misses Walter, of Westchester, Pa. Mrs. Crawford entertained at tea on Thursday in compliment to the Misses Walter.

The Tuesday afternoon garden party, at which Mrs. Brett was hostess, included the ladies of the post. Major and Mrs. Shepard had dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. Rand, and on Sunday for Major and Mrs. Youngs, Mrs. Higgins, Lieut. and Mrs. Brett, to meet Col. and Mrs. Bradley, of Governors Island, their guests for the week-end. Capt. and Mrs. Brinton, with their cousins, the Misses Walter, spent last Sunday at Monmouth Beach, visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wagenhals. Capt. and Mrs. Bunker had dinner Thursday for Major Heiner, of Governors Island, and Mrs. Shepard.

Mrs. Bown was hostess for the Bowling Club Tuesday evening, when prizes were won by Mrs. Brinton and Miss Shepard. Lieutenant French and Master Shepard. Capt. and Mrs. Tasker left Monday for ten days' visit with relatives in Washington. A formal hop will be given by the officers and ladies of the post June 4 at the gymnasium. Mrs. Thompson and her son, of Washington, are visiting Mrs. Fisher. Little Miss Eleanor Barroll, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Barroll, had a party May 23 for her tenth birthday anniversary, to which all the small folks of the post were invited. Ice cream, strawberries and cakes completed the afternoon's enjoyment.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., May 24, 1914.

Mrs. McClellan had luncheon and cards for Mesdames Gross, Wilcox, Perry, Miller, Wolters, of Denver, and Mackay, of the post, on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Linderfelt at the Albany, of Denver, Tuesday. Ladies' night at the Officers' Club cards and dancing were enjoyed by Major and Mrs. Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Juennemann, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Lieutenants Titus, Jacobs, McEnery, Captain Waring, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. McClellan, the Misses Margaret, Fay and Jeanette Schmidt, Mr. Schmidt, Ashley and May Rowell, while those attending from Denver were Miss Erma Ellis, Earl Kistler, Courtland Dines, Eugene Snedaker, Hamilton Balm, Lieut. and Mrs. Lindenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Dates, Mrs. Hequemboough, Mr. and Mrs. Anscott, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Rubicum, Mr. and Mrs. Todhunter.

Mrs. Gambrell had tea Wednesday for friends from Denver during the band concert. Present: Mesdames William Harper, Lily Jacobs, Channing Lilly, Arthur McGugan, Edward Morgan, Frank Wheaton, Octavia Morley, Huff, Stine, Elliott and Miss Black. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay gave a Dutch supper Wednesday for friends from Denver, Mr. and Mrs. Anscott, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Rubicum, Mr. and Mrs. Todhunter, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Lindenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Dates and Mrs. Hequemboough, of Denver. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Dutton, of Denver, for a dinner-dance at the Albany Wednesday.

Mrs. Felker entertained Friday for Mesdames Shook, Schoeffel, Wheeler, Wyke, Juennemann, Stevens, Graham, Bernheim, Mallory, McClellan and McGrath. Mrs. F. R. Rockwell, Mrs. Huff and Miss Erma Ellis, from Denver, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens had supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke.

The post ball team continues its winning streak, for Thursday it defeated the Denham team, of Denver, 3 to 2, while Saturday it took the Electric, of Denver, into camp to the score of 11 to 4, and on Sunday won a double-header by defeating the Colonials, 11 to 1, and the All-Stars, 14 to 0. This is the twelfth straight victory for the team, Captain Schoeffel umpiring.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Maine, May 27, 1914.

Miss Mary Scott Allen, of New York, spent several days this week on the post, as the guest of Mrs. James Bevans. A delightful meeting of the Card Club was held with Mrs. Ruggles on Thursday, the prize going to Mrs. Reeder. Others present: Mesdames Platt, Robb, Morse, Bennett, Hoag, Meyer, Blood and Ross.

Major Shinkle, O.D., visited the post this week and was the house guest of Lieutenant Schudt, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder had an informal dinner for Major Shinkle and Lieutenant Schudt on Thursday. Mrs. Meyer's luncheon guests on Thursday were Mrs. Clarence B. Ross and Mrs. Kenneth Blood. Capt. and Mrs. Morse had as guests on Sunday Mrs. Bevans and Messrs. James and Stuart Bevans.

Maude Adams's production of "Peter Pan," given in Portland on Saturday, was well attended by the Army circle in this district. Lieut. and Mrs. Hoag had supper Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Platt. Miss Rideout, of Bath, Maine, was week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles.

Golf is the diversion of the day for officers and ladies, the links being very accessible to the post.

The Fort McKinley baseball team defeated a South Portland team on Sunday, 3 to 9.

Lieutenant Hoag was recently elected post exchange officer.

CAMP ELDRIDGE.

Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I., April 20, 1914.

Mrs. Roberts left for Manila April 11. Mrs. Knudsen also spent the week-end in Manila. Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty and family sailed on the transport Thomas for Nagasaki, taking the Japan and China trip, and will be away three months. Mrs. Weaver, of Manila, is spending several days as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen.

Miss McCabe entertained at bridge Wednesday morning for Mesdames Moorman, Van Wormer, Knudsen, Everett and Weaver. Prizes were won by Mrs. Everett and Mrs. Van Wormer. Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Davis were dinner hosts for Major Hanson, Capt. and Mrs. Moorman, Capt. and Mrs. Morton and Miss McCabe. Lieut. and Mrs. Everett had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Davis and Capt. and Mrs. Morton. Mrs. Van Wormer spent Friday in Manila.

Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Moran, Dr. Hughes and Mrs. Grier. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen and Mrs. Weaver were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Moran at dinner.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Urgent Deficiency bill, H.R. 16508, was passed by the Senate May 22.

Reporting H.R. 13044, to pension widows and minor and helpless children of officers and enlisted men who served during the war with Spain or the Philippine insurrection the Senate Pensions Committee recommend amendments as follows:

On page 1, line 7, strike out the words "or in China." On same page strike out all of line 9 after the word "inclusive," and all of line 10 up to and including the word "furloughs."

After Section 1, on page 2, add a new section, to be numbered 2, as follows:

Sec. 2. That if any officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late Civil War and who has been honorably discharged therefrom has died or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his Army or Navy service, be placed upon the pension roll from the date of the filing of her application therefor under this Act at the rate of \$12 per month during her widowhood: Provided, That said widow shall have married said soldier or sailor prior to the passage and approval of this Act; and the benefits of this section shall include those widows whose husbands, if living, would have a pensionable status under the joint resolutions of Feb. 15, 1895, July 1, 1902, and June 28, 1906.

Renumber Section 2, making it 3.

The Senate Naval Committee has reported favorably S. 3525, to pay to F. T. Arms, of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., pay inspector, U.S.N., \$955.20, to reimburse him for payments made as paymaster in the Navy, as shown by his official accounts.

In the Senate May 22 Mr. Kern submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 5489) making appropriation for the payment of certain claims in accordance with the findings of the Court of Claims, reported under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and Tucker Acts.

The House Naval Committee on May 22 favorably reported S. 5148, for the reinstatement of Lieut. Col. Constantine M. Perkins to the active list of the Marine Corps. An amendment of the House Committee takes note of an oversight of the Senate in not keeping watchful care of its prerogatives. The bill as amended "authorizes the President to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to restore" Lieutenant Colonel Perkins.

The Secretary of the Navy disapproves H.R. 14673 to waive for one year the age limit for the appointment as assistant paymaster in the U.S. Navy in the case of Chief Comsy. Steward Carl H. Haggard, U.S.N., calling attention to the fact that there is nothing especially meritorious or out of the ordinary which would make his case an exceptional one, and saying: "There seem to be a sufficient number of applicants from among the enlisted men whose ages are such that they may qualify for appointment under existing law. The law fixing the maximum age limit for appointment to the Pay Corps at twenty-six years was enacted by Congress on July 17, 1861, and has been in force since that date. If its provisions are waived in the case of one man for one year, it will be difficult to offer any reasons for refusing legislative relief where an applicant is two or three years over age. The line must be drawn at some age, and in this connection attention is invited to the fact that, as the provision of existing law has been in effect for almost fifty-three years, its requirements should be known in ample time by all persons concerned. It would appear that Congress has determined that the line should be drawn at twenty-six years even though the strict enforcement of the law would occasionally work a hardship in individual cases."

The Secretary of the Navy disapproves Section 5 of the Navy Pay Clerks' bill, S. 3590, as passed by the Senate. The Secretary says: "The changes proposed in existing law on this subject will be noted below wherein the words inserted in the existing law are italicized, and the words omitted therefrom are inclosed in parentheses:

Sec. 5. That all officers of the Navy or Marine Corps shall be credited with the actual time they may have served as officers, enlisted men, paymasters' clerks, or clerks of commandants in the Regular or Volunteer Army or Navy or Marine Corps, or both, and shall receive all the benefits of such actual service in all respects in the same manner as if said service had been continuous and in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps (in the lowest grade having graduated pay held by such officer since last entering the service): Provided, That nothing in this clause shall be so construed as to authorize any change in the dates of commission or in the relative rank of such officers: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give any additional pay to any such officer during the time of his service in the Volunteer Army or Navy, or Marine Corps.

"There still remain many material objections to legislation of the character incorporated in Section 5, and the Department is strongly averse to this bill with any reference to the matter contained therein becoming law. This amendment is apparently inserted in order to benefit a few individuals even though the section is made to appear as general legislation. The Department has been unable to find any valid reason for counting the strictly civilian service of clerks of commandants as military service, and believes that this proposed legislation is pernicious, needlessly expensive, and that its enactment would establish a dangerous precedent. The Department believes that the enactment of the legislation suggested in its letter to your committee dated Dec. 4, 1913, will increase the efficiency of the pay clerks and provide an incentive for advancement that will stimulate all classes of the enlisted personnel and thus materially benefit the Service. However, the Department is unqualifiedly opposed to the enactment of this bill as it passed the Senate, and strongly recommends that Section 5, and all reference to the matter therein contained, be omitted, and that the bill, with this omission, be favorably considered."

The Navy Department disapproves H.R. 14999, to amend Secs. 1454 and 1588, Rev. Stats., relating to retirement in the Navy; also H.R. 10068, to give an additional grade on retired list to certain officers with Civil War records. Mr. Daniels says: "This measure is presumably intended to benefit those officers who have been advanced on the retired list by authority of a special act of Congress by conferring upon them an additional grade upon the retired list notwithstanding the fact that these officers have already been advanced one grade on the retired list as a reward for their Civil War service."

The Secretary of the Navy disapproves H.R. 6191, to

appoint Wilbur F. Cogswell an assistant engineer in the Navy and place him on the retired list, finding nothing that would entitle Mr. Cogswell to the reward of being placed on the retired list of the Navy, and concluding: "The Department has consistently declined to recommend favorable action upon bills of this character, legislation for the benefit of an individual, and believes that the enactment of this measure would furnish a dangerous precedent under which numerous other applicants for similar benefits would seek legislative relief."

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill, H.R. 14034, was taken up for the first reading in the Senate on May 27.

Authority for the Secretary of the Navy to appoint annually from the enlisted men of the Navy twenty-five candidates to the Naval Academy was stricken out of the bill on motion of Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts. Several other important Senate Committee amendments were reserved in the first reading of the bill. Among these was a provision that one of two battleships authorized should be constructed in a government navy yard.

A sharp debate was precipitated by the effort of Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, to have adopted an amendment carrying \$4,000,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to construct an armor plate factory in the event of failure of the Secretary to obtain contracts for armor which were "reasonable and equitable in his judgment."

Senator Bryan, of Florida, a member of the Naval Committee, made a point of order against the bill. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, also attempted to take Senator Ashurst off the floor. The latter's amendment was declared not in order. "The Senators may be technically right from a parliamentary standpoint," said Senator Ashurst with considerable heat, "but their efforts will aid one of the most odious trusts in existence."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 5669, Mr. Perkins.—That any officer of the U.S. Navy now on the retired list, who, prior to June 30, 1911, was found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in the line of duty, and placed on the retired list, shall be given the rank and retired pay of the grade to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted at the time of his retirement: Provided, That any officer so promoted shall receive no back pay by reason of this advancement.

H.R. 16756, Mr. Goulden.—To designate Flag Day, June 14 in each year, a national holiday.

H.R. 16757, Mr. Britten.—To amend the plucking board provisions of the Navy Personnel Act of March 3, 1899, by striking out all of Sec. 9 following the words "on or about the first day of June," and preceding the word "Provided," and inserting the following: "review the service and medical records on file in the Navy Department of the ten lowest in efficiency in the grade of captain, the eight lowest in efficiency in the grade of commander, the eight lowest in efficiency in the grade of lieutenant commander, and the four lowest in efficiency in the grade of lieutenant, and from them select a sufficient number of the least efficient officers as shown by the records from the before-mentioned grades, as constituted on the 30th day of June of that year, to cause the average vacancies enumerated in Sec. 8 of this act; the finding to be transmitted to the President as soon as practicable after the first day of July, with an official record to be kept on file in the department showing that the selections were based solely on the service and medical records of the officers selected for retirement and were taken from the list included in the records examined, such records being carried out in detail by the department, and having been placed on file in the department on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year of the officer's service."

H.R. 16781, Mr. Woodruff.—Reinstating Frank E. Sidman, late first lieutenant, 12th U.S. Cav., to his former rank and grade in the U.S. Army.

H.R. 16823, Mr. Stedman.—To appoint Frederick H. Lemly a passed-assistant paymaster on the active list of the U.S. Navy.

H.R. 16827, Mr. Linthicum.—Appropriating \$75,000 for the erection at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., of a monument to Francis Scott Key and the soldiers and sailors who participated in the battle of North Point and the defense of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812.

H.R. 16836, Mr. Hobson.—That the band of the U.S. Marine Corps shall consist of one leader, whose pay and allowances shall be those of a captain in the Marine Corps; one second leader, pay \$150 per month and allowances of a sergeant major; ten principal musicians, \$125 per month; twenty-five first-class musicians, \$100; twenty second-class musicians, \$85; and ten third-class musicians, \$70 per month; such musicians of the band to have allowances of a sergeant and to have no increase in rates of pay on account of length of service: Provided, That hereafter no member of said band shall receive remuneration for furnishing music when the furnishing of such music places them in competition with local civilian musicians.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 26, 1914.

Graduation preparations are much in evidence; families and friends of the graduating class are beginning to arrive at the post and the last officers' hop of the season will take place May 28, a large number of cadet festivities being planned from thence on. Flirtation Walk has been gone over by a squad of workmen, who have assisted nature in beautifying that charming spot. A solid framework for the awning to cover the speakers' stand on Graduation Day is being put up on the eastern side of Battle Monument, where the exercises will take place. A number of week-end guests enjoyed the hops, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer receiving on Friday and Mrs. Holt with Cadet Rees on Saturday evening.

Lieut. and Mrs. Baird on Tuesday evening gave a house-dance for Miss Katherine Taylor. Col. and Mrs. Willcox had a dinner party Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Holt, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Col. and Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Keefe, Mrs. Wright, Col. M. F. Smith and Major Ryan. Miss Rose Canavan, of Brooklyn, was week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Holt. Miss Gladys Poillon and Miss Douglass, of New York, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Glade for over Sunday and the hops. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Glade had dinner for Miss Poillon, Miss Douglass, Cadet Bliss and Cadets Weart, Huntington Hills.

Mrs. Cunningham gave a bridge-luncheon Wednesday in honor of her aunts, Mrs. Oler, of Larchmont, and Mrs. Hazlehurst, of Evanston, Ill., and for Mesdames Townsley, Willcox, Tschappat, Butler, Larned and Mrs. Lynch. Prizes were won by Mesdames Tschappat and Larned. Lieut. and Mrs. Butler gave a pretty tea-dance at Cullum Hall Thursday for Mrs. Butler's mother and sister, Mrs. Charles Muecke and Miss Marie Muecke. Mrs. Muecke has recently returned from Cuba, where she spent the winter. Among those asked were Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Willcox, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Glade, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Mr. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Avery, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Lieut. and Mrs. Gallagher, Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory, Lieut. and Mrs. Dew, Lieut. and Mrs. Higley, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyt, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. Westlake, Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Lieut. and Mrs. North, Lieut. and Mrs. Larned, Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson, Lieut. and Mrs. Slaughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, Lieut. and Mrs. Miner, Lieut. and Mrs. Devera, Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns, Lieut. and Mrs. Purdon, Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick, Mr. and

Mrs. Asensio, the Misses Marian and Helen Townsley, Julia Fieberger, Eleanor Vidmer, Marquelina Hulen, Katherine Taylor, Eloise Lynch, Mary de Raismes, Emily Logan, Col. M. F. Smith, Captains Wilcox, Card, Davis, Downing, Texasier, Sultan, Lieutenants Sturgill, Coulter, Brice, Dunsworth, Perego, Chase, Harrington, Taylor, Pulla, Sullivan, Lewis, Morrissey, Curry, Erwin, Hayes, Sellick and Crawford. The tea tables were set on the veranda facing the river, Mrs. Gallagher and Mrs. Larned pouring.

Mrs. Earl McFarland, Captain McFarland's mother, has been a fortnight's guest at Topeka, Kas. She will visit relatives at Danville, Ill., before returning to the post this week. Mrs. Kiehl and daughter, Jane, leave West Point this week and will visit for a time at New Rochelle, later going to the seashore. Lieutenant Kiehl will sail for Spain, to spend the summer in study.

The Misses Bailey and Alice Dresel, of New York, were guests of the Misses Townsley for the hops, also on Sunday, when other guests at dinner were Cadets Treat, Wyeth and W. W. Doe. Mrs. Denton on Sunday gave a pretty tea at her camp. The guests of honor, guests of Mrs. Denton for the week-end, were Misses Cameron, Bull and Haig. A number of girls and cadets were present. Mrs. Hunter, of Detroit, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Gallagher this week. On Tuesday Mrs. Gallagher entertained for Mrs. Hunter, with a tea at the Club, about twenty-five ladies being present. Mrs. Householder poured tea and Mrs. Chaney served punch.

Miss Austin, of New York, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Dew for the hops and over Sunday. On Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Dew's guests at dinner were Miss Austin and Cadet Butts. Mrs. Tracy, of Highland Falls, gave a luncheon Wednesday for Mrs. Wright, Mrs. John Bigelow, Mrs. Householder and Miss Rogers, of Garrison. On Friday evening a party of officers and ladies enjoyed a picnic party on Flirtation Walk, each couple contributing something to a basket lunch. Those there were Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Leary, Lieut. and Mrs. Hobbs, Mrs. Daley, Mrs. Foster and Mr. Gauthier.

Lieutenant Curry's guests for the week-end were Mrs. McGuire, Miss Mary McGuire, Miss Marguerite Radley, Miss Gladys O'Donahue, all of New York. Mr. Taylor, of New York, is the guest of his niece, Mrs. Baird. Miss Julia Upson is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fieberger. Miss Callan was week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. North. Miss Dorothy Jones, of Fort Wadsworth, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory for over Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Robinson had dinner Friday for their house guests, Dr. Swan and Miss Swan, of Cambridge, Mass., and for Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Lieutenants Dunsworth and Gray.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks, of Fort Totten, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Avery for the week-end. Captain Downing gave a dinner Friday for his fiancée, Miss Callan, and for her brother, Mr. Callan. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. North, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, Miss Helen Townsley, Miss Eleanor Vidmer, Captain Sultan, Lieutenants Sturgill and Morrissey, Capt. and Mrs. Bishop, of Fort Totten, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick.

Members of the Alliance Francaise were entertained with a very charming musicale and garden party Thursday at the home of Mrs. Hitch, at Balmville, near Newburgh. Mrs. Grace Longley-Weider sang a program of captivating French songs and was accompanied by M. Lafarge at the piano. M. Lafarge gave a little talk in French, as did also M. Langevin. Col. and Mrs. Huston, who are at the hotel to attend the graduation of their son, Cadet Huston, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Dew at dinner on Thursday. Mrs. Winifred Woodman, of Brooklyn, was week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara. Capt. and Mrs. Daley's guests at supper on Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Foster, Lieutenants Taylor and Hayes.

Mrs. Karl W. Greene is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Royal K. Greene. Among recent guests were Major Palmer E. Pierce and Major William R. Grove, both formerly stationed here. The Rev. W. E. Myers, of Buenos Ayres, Argentine, visited Captain Steese for several days last week. Mrs. Gordon Bartlett and little son, Gordon, arrived on Monday to visit Mrs. Bartlett's parents, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, for the summer. Lieutenant Curry had dinner at the Club Sunday evening for Mrs. McGuire, Miss McGuire, Miss Radley, Miss O'Donahue, Lieutenants Dunsworth, Sullivan and Crawford.

An excursion of about 300 or 400 girls, a delegation of the Civic Federation League, an organization of working women, made a visit to West Point on Sunday, under the guidance of Miss Anne Morgan. Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Gauthier were guests of Mrs. Van Buren, in New Windsor, and Mrs. Dew at dinner on Thursday. Lieutenant Curry's guests at dinner Friday at the Club were Mrs. McGuire, Miss McGuire and Lieutenant Sullivan. Captain Steese's guests for luncheon Sunday were Mrs. J. M. Case, Miss Irene Case and Mr. T. L. Hoover, of New York.

On Thursday night the members of the baseball squad, about twenty-four cadets, accompanied by the coach, Mr. Samuel Strang, and the baseball representative, Lieutenant Meyers, will start for Annapolis, where the Army-Navy game is to be played on Saturday. A polo game between the officers' and cadets' teams will be played here on Saturday, Memorial Day.

There have been French lectures given this week by instructors in the French Department—Lieutenants Jacobs, Cunningham and Hoyt. Messrs. Lafarge and Langevin, of New York, were guests of Mr. Gauthier on Thursday. Many post people attended the Barnum and Bailey circus at Newburgh Friday.

In last Saturday's baseball game the Army won from Catholic University by 8 to 0, after play that was marked by loose fielding. Neyland, the cadet pitcher, scored an easy shutout, allowing the visitors but five hits. The Cadets got enough runs in the first inning to win, when Gerhardt worked a pass and Hobbs, whose hitting and run-getting was a feature, beat out a bunt in front of the plate. Merrilat forced Hobbs at second, and on an attempted steal Merrilat drew a bad throw from Smith, the visiting pitcher and Gerhardt went home. A bunt, Hobbs's hit, and Tracy's error gave the Cadets two more in the third, and the Army's hard-hitting right fielder made a home run in the fifth. Hits by Bradley and Neyland and misplays by the University infielders were responsible for the Army's scoring in the eighth. Neyland fanned twelve and pitched himself out of several bad holes. The Army nine were: Gerhardt, 3b.; Hobbs, r.f.; Merrilat, c.f.; Neyland, p.; Coffin, s.s.; Milburn, c.; Bradley, l.f.; Donigan, 2b.; Brittain, 1b.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 27, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, of Fort Screven, spent a part of last week with their daughter, Mrs. James Totten. On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller gave an auction party for Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Mrs. and Miss Jamison, of New York, Capt. and Mrs. John C. Ohnstad, Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. William M. Smart, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Thomas T. Knox, Mrs. Albert Harman and Mrs. George A. Nugent. Prizes were won by Colonel Haynes, Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Kimberly and Captain Ohnstad.

The little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John G. Workizer was run over by an automobile on Thursday, when her collarbone was broken and she was badly bruised. Capt. Arthur M. Whaley returned to the post Sunday from Galveston. He was on his way to Vera Cruz and telegraphic orders reached him at Galveston to return here at once and proceed to Washington, D.C. Mrs. Albert G. Harman, of Goshen, Va., spent last week with Mrs. Kimberly and left on Saturday for New York.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank T. Evans are guests at the Sherwood Inn. Commander Evans has a month's leave and will go from here to New York to meet his mother and sister. Mrs. Robley D. Evans and Mrs. Arthur Sewall, who sailed from Naples May 25, Mrs. Thomas T. Knox gave a bridge-luncheon on Wednesday for Mrs. Paul H. Herman, Mrs. George A. Wildrick and Mrs. William R. Nichols, Mrs. Herman capturing the prize. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Prentiss P. Bassett are guests of Major and Mrs. H. L. Pettus. Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Koenig gave a supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. William W. Rose and Lieut. Charles T. Richardson. Mrs. William Peters gave a club supper Saturday for Mr. Pembroke Jones, of New York, Mr. and Mrs.

Delano, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Miss Carmichael and Mr. Davis, all of Wilmington, N.C., Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Jones, of Hampton, Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Lieut. Samuel H. Tighman, Lieut. and Mrs. John N. Campbell gave a dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick and Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols. Mrs. Bradley, who has been spending a week in New York, returned to the post Saturday.

Major and Mrs. H. L. Pettus gave a club supper Saturday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Prentiss P. Bassett and Capt. and Mrs. James Totten, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, of New York, gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday evening for Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams and Mr. Small, of San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman and Lieut. Samuel H. Tighman. In honor of their house guest, Miss Granniss, of New York, Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent gave a club supper Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Richard L. McKenney, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Houston Eldredge and Mr. Small.

Mrs. John Stewart Williams gave an auction party Friday for Mesdames George P. Hawes, Paul H. Herman, Walter P. Boatwright, Kelly B. Lemmon, George A. Nugent, Kenneth C. Masteller, Thomas A. Clark, Howard T. Clark, Carl A. Lohr, Thomas F. McNeill, Furman E. McCammon, Hugo E. Pitt, William S. Dowd, Eli E. Bennett, John N. Campbell, Donald Ashbridge, William S. Fulton, Guy B. Laurason, Augustus Norton. Prizes were won by Mesdames Hawes, Masteller, Shippam, Lohr and McCammon. Mrs. Claude E. Brigham served an ice and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter served punch.

Capt. and Mrs. Carter gave an auction party Monday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Jamison and for Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Major and Mrs. James M. Williams, Mrs. George A. Nugent, Mrs. Kimberly, Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller, Mrs. James Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham, Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan, Mrs. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams. Prizes were won by Mrs. Haynes, Major Williams, Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Jamison.

Friday was field day here and a large number of people were out to witness the sports. The 41st Company won first place.

Lieut. Charles T. Richardson has been here for a week, inspecting ordnance material.

The sympathy of the post is extended to Mrs. Frederick Hanna, who returned to the post on Saturday from Boston, where she attended the funeral of her mother.

Great interest is taken in the tennis tournament now nearing completion. The semi-finals were played by Capt. Frank Jewell and Capt. Kenneth C. Masteller, the former winning, and by Lieut. Sydney H. Guthrie and Lieut. William A. Cophorne, the former winning. Captain Jewell and Lieutenant Guthrie will play the finals on Friday.

There were two baseball games Sunday. The first was won by the 69th from the 169th Company, 11 to 8. The second was between the 6th Company and 35th Company, the sixth winning, 9 to 5.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 27, 1914.

A new rule of appointment of the officers of the Brigade of Midshipmen has been adopted by Superintendent Fullam. Heretofore the selections were made from merit, and the cadet officers held their positions for the whole year. The new appointments made last Thursday were taken in alphabetical progression, and changes will be made from time to time, so as to give as many as possible of the midshipmen experience in the responsible duties of command. Instead of two battalions of four companies each, next year's brigade will have four battalions of three companies each. The staff positions of cadet commissary, cadet ordnance officer and cadet signal officer have been created. The appointment of the cadet officers at this period of the academic year is new. They have been heretofore relegated to the end of the summer practice cruise.

Under the new arrangement Mdsn. Richard R. Adams is cadet commander of the brigade for the term. As a singular coincidence, the "five-striper" in the chance selection is also the ranking scholar in order of merit in his class. The brigade adjutant is Marshall B. Arnold. The cadet-lieutenant commanders, or "four-stripers" in the vernacular of the midshipmen, are: Mdsn. John H. Campmen, Thomas G. Brown, Daniel W. Armstrong, William D. Alexander. The cadet lieutenants, commanding the twelve companies, are: David M. Collins, Donald M. Dalton, Samuel R. Deets, Ivan M. Graham, Norwood G. Calvert, Alexander G. Hatch, Horace D. Clark, Walter J. Confer, Raymond Burhen, Charles Glover Clark, Ralph W. Christie, Rupert M. Burstan.

Immediately upon these appointments the First Classmen were excused from breakfast and dinner formations, and the newly appointed officers took their places. The regular officers from the First Class will act until supper formation on June 5, graduation day, when the new officers will take full charge. The brigade on graduation day will be marched to the armory by the old officers, and will march away from graduation ceremonies under the command of the new ones.

Following Academy tradition, many members of the Second Class were thrown overboard on Wednesday just after they had completed their last examination, and in effect became First Classmen, though they will not actually be so until after the graduation of the present First Class. As the members of the class left the academic building they made a rush for the boat wharf at the foot of Maryland avenue, and soon all of them were splashing in the water. As they were wearing their white canvas uniforms no particular damage was done. The few members of the class who did not take the dive willingly were thrown in by their classmates.

The authorities were notified of the complete list of the members of the Committees on Naval Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives which will visit Annapolis June week, as follows: U.S. Senators Bryan, Johnson, O'Gorman, Lewis, Clapp, Lodge and Poindexter, and U.S. Representatives Padgett, Talbott, Estopinal, Helmsley, Browning, Kelly and Stephens.

Lieut. W. A. Glassford, U.S.N., has been designated as secretary to the Board of Visitors, Naval Academy, and Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, U.S.N., has been named as aid to the Board.

President Wilson will leave Washington in the Mayflower on the evening of June 4, and will arrive at the Academy for the beginning of the graduation exercises. He will make an address and deliver the diplomas to the midshipmen. Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary of the Navy Daniels will witness the baseball game here on Saturday between the nines of the Military and Naval Academies. Seats have been arranged for about 10,000, admission being entirely by card, and there will be standing room back of the outfield. The West Point baseball squad will arrive here on Friday.

The midshipmen of the Second Class have issued invitations to the farewell ball to be given the Graduating Class on the evening of June 5. The committee for the ball are Midshipmen Ralph Johnson Mitchell, chairman; Ivan Montross Graham, Stuart Benson Clark, Richard Waller Bates, Arml Chester Thomas, Forrest Belton Royal, Tully Shelley, Harry Hobbs Chenoweth, Theodore Edson Chandler, F. Bascom Smith and Robert Moody Parkinson.

Following a custom observed since 1873, the American Seamen's Friend Society on Sunday presented the members of the graduating class of the Naval Academy with Bibles. Rev. George McPherson Hunter, secretary of the society, made the presentations in Bancroft Hall, the Protestants receiving the American Standard Version, and the Catholics the Douay Version.

This is the day of liberties to the midshipmen. Captain Logan, commandant of midshipmen, has given permission to all who so desire to attend the performance of "Pomander Walk," given on the campus of St. John's College on Friday evening next. The leave continues until eleven p.m.

The class of 1891, Naval Academy, will hold its annual dinner in Washington on Wednesday, June 3.

The baccalaureate sermon to the graduates of the Naval Academy will be preached on Sunday next by Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., chaplain to the Naval Academy. Mrs. F. S. Bullard entertained Monday afternoon in honor of Miss Mary Atwater, daughter of Comdr. C. N. Atwater, U.S.N. Thirty-two ladies played auction. The prizes were the handiwork of the hostess—embroidered handkerchiefs. Mrs. Rogers is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. M. Garrison. Miss Celeste Billingsley, of Winona, Miss., is visiting Mrs. William Duval, jr. Miss

Billingsley is the sister of the late Ensign W. D. Billingsley, U.S.N.

Chaplain Cassard now has the former residence of the chaplains, a handsome home in Sampson row, for his quarters.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. St. C. Smith, U.S.N., entertained at her home on Murray Hill at auction last week. Mrs. Rice, wife of Prof. H. L. Rice, and Mrs. Gaston Costet, wife of Professor Costet, are on a visit to Washington. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and guests arrived off the Naval Academy on Saturday in his yacht Corsair.

Mrs. Carroll Alden, wife of Instructor Alden, Naval Academy, gave a reception on Saturday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, now on their yacht in this harbor. Mr. Anderson was formerly Minister to Belgium. Among those who attended were Capt. and Mrs. Fullam, Mrs. Raymond Miller, of Missouri, with her infant son, is visiting her brother, Asst. Surg. J. A. Bass, U.S.N., attached to the Naval Academy.

One hundred and sixty petty officers and men belonging to the U.S.S. Missouri and Idaho made an excursion to Philadelphia on Saturday and returned Monday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Robert O. Glover, Second Class, left field on the Naval Academy baseball nine, was operated on for appendicitis at the Naval Hospital Monday and is reported as resting comfortably. Glover is one of the veterans of the nine which will meet the West Point cadets Saturday.

The outlook of the Army-Navy game on Saturday is for a close contest. The Navy is making a strong effort to be in fine form for the game, and have outside coaching of special character to assist them in making ready to meet the Army in the most gallant style. As it stands now, in the series of twelve games that have been played, the Army has won nine, and the Navy three of them. The Army has taken five consecutive games, and The Log of the Naval Academy remarks: "Five times is entirely too often. Six would be unthinkable."

It is practically settled that Lieut. Jonas H. Ingram, U.S.N., will be chosen head coach of the Navy's football team for 1914. Lieutenant Ingram was the fullback of the team in 1906 and 1907. He was also a fine oarsman and stroked the Navy's crew in his senior year. The Athletic Association has named the following officers and representatives in the several branches: Baseball, Lieut. Robert Theobald; rowing crews, Lieut. W. A. Glassford; field and track team, Lieut. Claude B. Mayo; gymnastics, Lieut. Robert L. Ghormley; fencing, Prof. Frederick W. Morrison; basketball, Lieut. C. T. Osburn; rifle team, Lieut. R. R. Stewart; minor sports, which include lacrosse, tennis and other games, Comdr. W. W. Phelps.

Georgetown won from the Naval Academy here Saturday afternoon by 5 to 4, in a loosely played but interesting game. The midshipmen led through the fourth inning by 2 to 1, and tied again in the fifth, after Georgetown had scored twice. The visitors scored singles in the sixth and seventh. In the final inning Rodgers, of the Navy, singled and Beall sacrificed him to second, on a muffed catch after Glover's infield hit Rodgers scored. T. Fisher flew to Shugrue, however, and Glover was doubled at second. The Navy players were: T. Fisher, 3b.; Adams, s.s.; H. Fisher, c.f.; Vinson, p.; M. Connolly, 1b.; Calhoun, 2b.; Hicks, Wessel, c.; Smith, Rodgers, Beall, r.f.; Glover, l.f.

The University of Michigan sent a well balanced tennis team to Annapolis Saturday and won from the midshipmen in straight strings. Hall, Reindel and Andrews did really brilliant work for the visitors. In the four single matches the midshipmen did not take a set, but Watters and Godfrey managed to win the opening set in doubles. Other Navy players were Popham, Randolph and Nelly.

JUNE WEEK AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following is the program of exercises for Graduation Week at the Naval Academy as announced on May 28:

Monday, June 1.—11 a.m., official reception to Board of Visitors; 1:30 a.m., regiment of Infantry; 2:30 p.m., meeting of Board of Visitors for organization, Administration Building; inspection of buildings and grounds by Board of Visitors; 5:30 p.m., dress parade, presentation of awards; 8:30 p.m., masqueraders; 8:45 p.m., session of Board of Visitors and heads of departments, Administration Building.

Tuesday, June 2.—10 a.m., street riot and skirmish drill, 1st Battalion; 10:45 a.m., battalion of Artillery, 2d Battalion; 1 p.m., luncheon to Board of Visitors and heads of departments, Superintendent's quarters; 3 p.m., session of Board of Visitors, committees, inspection of buildings and grounds by Board of Visitors continued; 6 p.m., dress parade; 8:30 p.m., masqueraders' entertainment for Board of Visitors.

Wednesday, June 3.—9:15 a.m., competitive Artillery drill, flag competition; 11 a.m., session of Board of Visitors, Administration Building; 2:30 p.m., seamanship drills; boats, unders oars, sail and steam; 6 p.m., dress parade; 9 p.m., entertainment for graduating class, Superintendent's quarters.

Thursday, June 4.—9:15 a.m., competitive Infantry drill, flag competition; 11 a.m., session of Board of Visitors, Administration Building; 2:30 p.m., torpedo and gun drills, 1st Division; 4:30 a.m., practical engineering exercises, 2d Battalion; 5:45 p.m., dress parade, presentation of colors; 7:30 p.m., alumni dinner; 9 p.m. to 1 a.m., First Class german, gymnasium.

Friday, June 5.—10 a.m., graduation exercises; 8:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m., farewell ball, armory.

At dress parade on Monday, June 1, or, in case of bad weather, at dress parade on the first favorable day thereafter, the following presentations will be made: Class of 1871, sword for excellence in practical and theoretical ordnance and gunnery. Cup presented by National Society, Sons of the Revolution, for excellence in practical ordnance and gunnery; name of midshipman to whom award is made to be engraved on cup; cup to be retained at the Naval Academy. Cup presented by National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for excellence in seamanship and international law. Navigating sextant, presented by Col. Robert M. Thompson, for excellence in practical and theoretical navigation. Medal presented by the Admiral Trenchard Section, No. 73, Navy League of the United States, for best original essay on a topic, naval or patriotic in character, by any midshipman under instruction in English. Medals for general excellence in small-arms and target practice. Awards for athletic events.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., May 25, 1914.

Capt. Ralph H. Goldthwaite, M.C., left May 13 for Washington, D.C., on temporary duty. The officers of this garrison gave an informal subscription dance in the gymnasium May 14, when a number of officers and ladies from the harbor posts attended. Col. and Mrs. Allen received. Others present from here were Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Captain Miller, Lieutenants Blackmore, MacDill, Laflamme and Craig.

Informal dinners were given before the hop by Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards for their house guest, Miss Rush and for Capt. and Mrs. Embick and Lieutenant MacDill; Miss Ethel Allen entertained in honor of her guest, Miss Mills, of Governors Island, and for Lieutenants Kimball and Craig. Lieut. and Mrs. Gray entertained a crowd of young people from Brooklyn.

Misses Maloney and Blesse, of Mexico, en route for Europe, were guests recently of Col. and Mrs. Allen, who entertained informally at luncheon for them. Miss Ethel Allen also entertained at tea for them and for Captain Proctor and Miller. Lieutenants Blackmore, MacDill and Craig. Major and Mrs. William Pence returned to the post on May 18. Capt. and Mrs. Bosley, M.C., have arrived from Fort Wright and are getting settled in their quarters.

Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett, accompanied by her daughter, Ann, and her mother, Mrs. Powers, en route from Fort Washington, Md., to Panama, arrived on the post Thursday afternoon and were guests until Saturday of Capt. and Mrs. Embick, who entertained in their home at bridge on Friday when Mesdames Pence and Bartlett were prize-winners. Others present being Mesdames Hess, Kerrick, Kitts, Edwards and Gross. Lieut. and Mrs. Gross were dinner guests recently of Lieut. and Mrs. Clark at Port Wadsworth.

Mrs. Roberts, with her small daughter, was a guest of her father at Greenwich, Conn., for several days. Mr. and Mrs. Gray, of Philadelphia, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gross. Miss Ethel Allen was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Mallory for dinner and the hop last Friday at Governors Island. Mrs. Rush and Miss Rush, of the Navy, arrived to-day to be guests

of Col. and Mrs. Allen for the week. Several entertainments have been planned in their honor.

Capt. C. E. Kilbourne left last night for Washington, to attend the funeral of Capt. R. H. Winslow, C.A.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart were guests for dinner yesterday of Col. and Mrs. Allen, having motored over from Fort Totten. Capt. H. C. Kerrick was a visitor to Fort Hancock to-day.

SEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., April 27, 1914.

The 2d Field Artillery, from Fort McKinley, is encamped at Alabang for two weeks' target practice. Sailing on the transport Thomas April 15 were Lieut. O. G. Palmer and his wife and two daughters from the Cavalry garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Waterman and Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Chamberlain will go on to the States from Nagasaki. Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Mitchell gave a dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Farrand Sayre, Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Williams and Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Van Horn.

The Artillery "widows" entertained at dinner Friday by Mrs. W. F. Morrison were Mesdames Gottschalk, Campbell, Seaman, Traub, Clarkson and Shepherd and Miss Gottschalk. Under direction of Mr. Mummert, Y.M.C.A. athletic director, the Boy Scouts left Wednesday on a three days' practice march to Alabang, where the Artillery is in camp. Those who made the trip were George and Paul Winnell and Charles Boice, Jimmy Williams, Fred Cusack, Whitney Ketcham, Boris Romanosnikoff and Herman and Ernest Lawrenson.

Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. W. V. Carter and Lieutenants Zell, Reynolds and Riggs. On Sunday Lieut. F. A. Ruggles had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Blaine, of Manila. Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. W. V. Carter and Miss Hinman had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery and Lieut. and Mrs. Bevan. Hughes and Charles Stodter spent last week as guests of Major R. D. Walsh, 8th Cav., in Camp Stotsenburg.

Major and Mrs. K. J. Hampton had a dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. G. K. Hunter, Major and Mrs. P. E. Traub and Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Mitchell. Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Seaman, Mrs. Gottschalk and Miss Gottschalk were guests of Mrs. H. S. Clarkson at luncheon Tuesday.

Lieutenants Haskell and Smith gave a dinner last week for Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodter, Lieut. and Mrs. Troup Miller and Lieut. and Mrs. F. P. Lahm. After dinner they drove to Manila to the theater and a supper. Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Andrews and Lieut. and Mrs. Compton and children are on leave in Baguio for a part of the hot season.

Lieut. and Mrs. John C. Montgomery gave a dinner last week for Col. and Mrs. G. H. Sands, Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Henry, Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Chaffee and Lieut. and Mrs. J. V. Spring. Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Moffet had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Boice and Chaplain E. F. Brophy. Mrs. J. R. Jefferis and son, Joe, Jr., returned on the Persia from a three months' vacation in Japan. Joe seems to have been much benefited in health.

About fifteen couples in the garrison have become members of the tango class which meets every Monday and Thursday evening at Schofield Hall. Miss Frances and Miss Alice Christian had luncheon with Miss Helen Moffet Monday.

Mrs. Campbell gave a dinner one evening while the Artillery officers were in the field, for Mesdames Morrison, Clarkson, Gottschalk and Miss Gottschalk. Capt. C. F. Crain is in Los Baños taking treatment for rheumatism; Mrs. Crain and Elizabeth are in Baguio during the Captain's absence. Vetn. and Mrs. G. H. Koon had Dr. J. R. Jefferis and Dr. McKinnon as dinner guests Wednesday.

On the departure of Chief Musician Brockschire, 7th Cav., on the Thomas, for home and retirement, his friends in Baguio gave him and Mrs. Brockschire a sterling silver bread tray and the officers of the 7th Cavalry gave them a chest of flat silver, Colonel Hunter making the presentation speech.

MANILA AND FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Manila, P.I., April 13, 1914.

An additional battalion of Philippine Scouts, the 13th, is being organized. This battalion will be composed of the 29th, 31st, 51st and 52d Companies, already formed. The 51st and 52d Companies are already composed of Moros and the other two companies will be recruited in Mindanao, so the new battalion will be all Moros.

Rumor has it that the U.S.A.T. Merritt, one of the inter-island transports, will be sent to Honolulu for duty between that port and San Francisco. As the troops in the Philippines have been concentrated the Warren and Liscum will be able to carry all passengers and freight here.

Mrs. Ireland, wife of Col. M. W. Ireland, M.C., of Fort William McKinley, leaves to-morrow for Baguio to spend the season at Camp John Hay. Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Wood gave a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Sands, Major and Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. Gurovitz, Mrs. Page, Colonel Hull and Mr. Tracy Page. Capt. and Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Compton left Friday for Camp John Hay to spend about a month.

Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Wood had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Gracie, Mrs. Lukesh, Major and Mrs. Lord and Captain Chandler.

Capt. B. Puryear, jr., U.S.M.C., depot quartermaster at the Cavite depot since January, 1912, has been relieved by Major Burton, U.S.M.C., and with Mrs. Puryear, will leave on the Thomas for the States.

Manila, P.I., April 20, 1914.

The U.S.S. Supply, Lieut. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., in command, steamed into Manila Bay Monday, from Guam. Besides passengers who came to join the Thomas for the States, the Supply had on board a number of officers and families who have resided on Guam for some time. They are on what is termed the annual health cruise and will visit China and Japanese ports, for a change of climate, before returning to Guam. Among the passengers were Major W. P. Wooten, C.E., and Major F. W. Coe, C.A.C., of the Fortifications, and Major G. R. Lukesh. Majors Wooten and Coe left for the States on the Thomas.

Chaplain Joseph Clemens, 15th Inf., and E. W. Wood, 8th Inf., have been transferred. Chaplain Clemens will come to Manila from Tientsin, China, and Chaplain Wood departed on the transport Wednesday en route to join the China Expedition. Gen. Thomas H. Barry and his aid, Capt. J. D. Woodward, returned from Baguio Monday. Lieut. J. G. Isaman naval aide-de-camp to the Governor General, left Manila on the transport Wednesday. At Nagasaki Lieutenant Isaman will leave the Thomas and proceed to the homeland via Siberia and the Atlantic. Major G. S. Holmes, aide-de-camp to the Governor General, left on the transport for Japan, to meet Mrs. Harrison and escort her on the return trip to Manila.

Gen. and Mrs. E. D. Hoyle and Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Weaver returned from Baguio Thursday. Major M. C. Buckley, Q.M.C., left Manila on the Supply Wednesday to make the round trip to China and Japan.

A large crowd was at the dock Wednesday to see the Thomas and her many well known passengers off for Japan and the homeland. Col. and Mrs. Doyen and Major and Mrs. Reisinger, after a visit in Japan, will proceed to the States. Major and Mrs. McNeil left for a month's visit in Japan. Col. and Mrs. Butler, of Camp McGrath, go straight to San Francisco. Mrs. Lukesh and Mrs. Traub were passengers as far as Japan and Mrs. McCain was a passenger for San Francisco. From Cavite and Olongapo a large number of naval and marine officers and their families booked passage. There were 258 passengers. Marine brigade headquarters in Manila is no more. Seven officers, including Colonel Doyen, Major Bannon, Major Reisinger, Captain Puryear, Lieutenants Adams, Bevan and Randall, left for the States on the Thomas.

Colonel May gave a dinner at the Army and Navy Club Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Butler, who sailed the following day for the homeland. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Buck, Mrs. Gurovitz, Major and Mrs. Hampton, Colonels Erwin, McIver, Jones and Captain Lewis. Captain Chandler had dinner ladies' night in honor of Major and Mrs. Reisinger

WHITE TAR BAGS



TAR AND CEDAR PAPER

MOTH-PROOF AND DUST-PROOF

WHITE TAR BAGS are ideal for the storage of fur and woolen clothing of every description. Sizes to fit any garment without fold or wrinkle. May be hung anywhere by the strong steel hook on every bag. Our new patent airtight closing device makes the White Tar Bag positively proof against insects, dust or dampness. Garments thus stored are ready for instant use without airing or pressing.

Size	Tar	Cedar	Odorous
24 x 37	\$0.50	\$0.65	\$0.60
30 x 50	.60	.75	.70
30 x 60	.75	1.00	.85
30 x 70	.90	1.25	1.00

WHITE TAR COMPANY, 105 John St., New York

and for Mr. and Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Wood and Colonel Hull. Colonel Benson gave a dinner Tuesday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Cooper, of Tientsin, and for Major and Mrs. Winn and Major Hagood.

The Misses Hamilton gave an attractive dinner-dance at the Polo Club Monday for Major and Mrs. Winn, Mrs. Gurovitz, Mrs. Roberts, of Camp Eldridge, Major and Mrs. Reisinger, Colonels Erwin, May, Griffith, Mr. Barber and Mr. Hamilton. Mrs. W. S. Wood is at Corregidor as house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Austin Parker. Mrs. Ruggles and Mrs. Canad and their families go to Baguio this week to spend a few weeks in the mountains. Colonel Hull had dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Gurovitz, Mrs. Wood and Captain Chandler, and took his guests to the Grand Opera House to see "Oh, Oh, Delphine!"

General Barry and his aid, Captain Woodward, and Colonel Edie, of the Medical Corps, sailed on the Liscum Saturday, for an inspection trip of the Southern Islands. Camp Stotsenburg had a brilliant cotillion, following a hop, at the Officers' Club. Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Browne, 2d Field Art., led the cotillion. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. E. A. Millar, 2d Field Art., and Miss Millar, Col. and Mrs. Eben Swift, 8th Cav., and Miss Swift, Major and Mrs. Walsh, Captains and Mesdames Murphy, Whitman, Norvell, Buchan, Gillem, Mowry and Martin, Chaplain and Mrs. Moore, Lieutenants and Mesdames Tompkins, Smith, Mueller, Williams, Spalding, Van Natta, Broadhurst, Wyman, King, Briscoe, Hickam and Norton, of the 8th Cav., and Captains and Mesdames Briggs, Warfield, Browne, Jones, and Lieutenants and Mesdames Lewis, Pritchett and Branson, 2d Field Art., Mrs. T. H. Browne, Miss Fletcher, Lieutenant Rumbough, his mother, Mrs. Rumbough, and Miss Rumbough, Capt. C. M. Allen and his mother, Captains Bigelow and Fitch, Lieutenants Telford, Geary, Migdalski, Rodney, Gilbreath, Lucas, Blunt, Hardy, Littlejohn and Beach, 8th Cav., and Lieutenants Parker, Dawley, Beatty, Barnes, Gillespie and Helmick, 2d Field Art., and Veterinarians Leininger, 8th Cav., and Mitchell, 2d Field Art.

Manila, P.I., April 27, 1914.

Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Lieut. S. C. Reynolds, and Mrs. Zell, wife of Lieut. E. M. Zell, are spending the month in Japan. Miss Hinman; niece of Col. and Mrs. Hunter, gave a dinner for twelve on Tuesday, preceding the sailing of the transport, for Mrs. Bevans, wife of Lieutenant Bevans, U.S. M.C. Lieut. S. C. Reynolds, of Fort William McKinley, gave a box party at the Grand Opera House Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell, Lieutenant Walmesley and Major and Mrs. Traub. A Tuesday Card Club has been formed by the ladies of Fort William McKinley, to meet at Schofield Hall.

Mrs. Fickel, of the 13th Infantry, gave a luncheon at Fort William McKinley Tuesday. Among her guests were Mesdames Van Horn, Brunzell, Faulkner and Williams. At Fort William McKinley a gymnasium class has been organized by Mesdames Andrews, Compton, Thompson, Faulkner, Carter, Brandt, Van Horn, Lahm, Chaffee, Morrison and the Misses Walmesley, Gottschalk, Hinman and Moffett. Major and Mrs. Hampton were dinner hosts Wednesday. Mrs. Clarkson, wife of Lieut. H. S. Clarkson, 2d Field Art., has returned to Fort William McKinley from a trip through India. Her mother, Mrs. Kelso, accompanied her on the trip, but did not return here with her daughter, returning to the United States via Europe.

Mrs. W. S. Wood returned Tuesday from Corregidor, where she has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Austin Parker. In honor of Mrs. Wooten, in the city for a short time, Mrs. Frazier had bridge Thursday for Mesdames Ruggles, Baldwin, Morgan, Saleeby, Lyon, Lloyd Smith, Durr, Johnson and Miss Miller. Col. and Mrs. Galbraith go to Baguio May 1 for a short sojourn among the hills. Capt. and Mrs. De Voe had dinner for Major and Mrs. Field and Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd Smith Tuesday. Col. and Mrs. M. L. Hersey, who return from China on this week, will spend a week in Manila before sailing for Zamboanga.

Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Swift, of Detroit, Mich., were in Manila the past week, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Troup Miller, who, assisted by Major and Mrs. Lord and Lieut. and Mrs. Lord, gave a motor party in their honor Thursday, visiting the nearby Army posts and other points. Col. Wallace C. Taylor, of the Constabulary, and Mrs. Taylor arrived Saturday on the Rubi and are at the Manhattan Hotel. The journey to the Philippines was a honeymoon, the marriage of Col. and Mrs. Taylor having taken place in California several months ago. Mrs. McMahon had bridge Saturday at Baguio for Mrs. Hoyle and for Mesdames Hagood, Davidson, Kelly, Saxton, William Clarke, Andrews, North, Hilgard, Shannon, Whitmarsh, Gibbs, Compton and Lyon.

Col. G. W. McIver is to go to Fort William McKinley and take command of the 13th Infantry about the same time that General Hoyle assumes command of the post. Col. and Mrs. Penrose and Miss Townsend left for Baguio Friday. After the children's dance at Fort William McKinley last Monday George and Paul Mitchell entertained the following children at dinner and the picture show: Francis and Alice Christian, Katherine and Elizabeth Traub, Kitty Berkley, Winchell and Charles Boice and Fred Cusack.

When Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle go to Fort William McKinley they will occupy the present quarters of Col. and Mrs. Hunter, who, with their daughter, Mrs. Carter, and Lieutenant Carter, will move to quarters No. 51 until June, when the Hunters will leave for the States. Colonel Murray, to command the 7th Cavalry, will occupy the house now occupied by Col. and Mrs. Sands, who move into Major Traub's present quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Miller gave a dinner Saturday evening to Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee, Lieutenants Johnson, Zell and Reynolds. Col. and Mrs. Sands and Major and Mrs. Traub went to Camp Stotsenburg Thursday by automobile for a visit with Col. and Mrs. Swift. Last Thursday Mrs. Cusack gave a card party of four tables for Mesdames Hunter, Carter, Hampton, Traub, Mitchell, Cusack, Stodter, Clarkson, Blaine,

Johnson, Berkley, Pegram, Faulkner, Lahm, Henry, Van Horn and Miller. Capt. J. S. Hardin will leave on the Persin Wednesday for Shanghai China, to relieve Capt. C. C. Burt, on duty in connection with construction of a boat for the U.S. Government.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 28, 1914.

Mrs. J. A. Gaston entertained an auction and five hundred party on Saturday for Mesdames C. A. P. Hatfield, D. E. Aultman, A. D. Davis, James F. Marley, Charles R. Lloyd, Patton, of California, and Miss Rockwell, Mrs. Clopton, H. R. Richmond, Misses Corcoran and Clarisse Ryan. The prizes at auction, each a pair of embroidered guest towels, went to Mrs. Aultman, Mrs. Davis and Miss Rockwell; the five hundred prize, an embroidered waist, was won by Miss Corcoran. Others coming in for tea were Mesdames G. S. Patton, Noble and Miss Patton. Mrs. Noble and little girl came up from Galveston, where they had been with Captain Noble before he sailed for Vera Cruz. From here they went to Fort D. A. Russell. Later they will go East to spend the summer.

Mrs. Charles R. Lloyd and Mrs. James F. Marley have gone to El Paso to be near their husbands, who are at Fort Bliss. Mr. and Mrs. Patton and Miss Patton, of Pasadena, Cal., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton. Mrs. F. G. Turner has come up from the border, where she has been for some time with her husband, Lieutenant Turner, 13th Cav. She was much delayed en route by washouts.

Mrs. R. E. De R. Hoyle entertained with auction Thursday for Mesdames Patton, C. A. P. Hatfield, D. E. Aultman, Wheeler, A. D. Davis, E. H. Mills, W. B. Cowin, Copeland, R. S. Welsh, Misses Helen Welsh and Clarisse Ryan. Prizes were won by Mrs. Cowin, Mrs. Aultman and Mrs. Mills. Coming in later for tea were Mesdames Fox Conner, Thomas J. Dickson, W. R. Eastman, H. R. Richmond and Miss Patton. Mrs. Stanley Koch is now with her mother, Mrs. McClure, at Fort Leavenworth. Later she plans to motor through the East with friends. Mrs. C. P. George is in Topeka with her family. Mrs. George is early learning the vicissitudes of Army life, as she was married about the first of the year, since which time Lieutenant George has been away on one duty or another half of the time. Mrs. McCulloch is with her family in Cincinnati. Mrs. J. A. Barry has been visiting relatives prior to joining Lieutenant Barry at Fort Ethan Allen. Mrs. W. B. Cowin has returned from Omaha, where she spent several days with Captain Cowin's family.

Mrs. B. T. Merchant on Friday gave an auction party in compliment to her mother, Mrs. C. A. P. Hatfield, who is with her for the summer. The prizes at auction were won by Mrs. R. E. De R. Hoyle and Mrs. A. D. Davis; at five hundred by Miss Virginia Rockwell. Mrs. Charles R. Lloyd was the guest of Mrs. Fox Conner for a day or so previous to leaving for Texas. Mrs. Joseph A. Gaston leaves on Tuesday to spend the summer in the East; she will make several visits en route to New London, Conn., where her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Haskin, make their home.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 26, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg arrived Thursday and are occupying quarters formerly occupied by Captain Craigie. On Monday Mrs. John K. Brown gave a sewing party in honor of our bride, Mrs. Winn, who was presented with a lovely mahogany sewing table. In one of the two drawers were all the necessary sewing articles and in the other the cards of all the women present who shared in giving her the table. The top of the table was tied with a large bow of white tulle and a bunch of lilies-of-the-valley was placed in the knot. During the afternoon the guests hemmed dish towels and worked cross-stitch initials in wash cloths, which were all given to the bride at the end of the afternoon. The guests were Mesdames Fenton, Clark, Paine, Herron, Kochersperger, Cullen, King, Harvey, Powers, Roberts, Bartlett, Smith, Beck, Coleman, Smalley, Coppock, Lusk, Andrews, Fleming, Miss Fleming, Mrs. Milling, Miss Nicholson, Miss Winn and Miss Catherine Winn.

The 6th Infantry, at Plattsburg, gave a delightful hop Friday evening in honor of the officers and ladies of the 2d Cavalry. A boat left Burlington at five in the afternoon and those who went enjoyed the trip on Lake Champlain. [See letter from Plattsburg.—Editor.] On Saturday evening all the officers and ladies of the post attended a hop given to commemorate the seventy-eighth anniversary of the 2d Cavalry. Prior to the hop there were several dinners, one of which was given by Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett for Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, of Shelburne Farms, Capt. and Mrs. King and Lieutenant Meade. Lieut. and Mrs. Swift gave a dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Cox, Capt. and Mrs. Purington, Lieutenants Barry and Taublee.

Mrs. Dickman and Miss Dorothy Dickman have joined Colonel Dickman. Lieutenant Taublee has arrived from Fort Riley, Mounted Service School.

Almost every day baseball is played on the diamond in front of the officers' quarters. Beside the regimental team each troop has a team. The regimental team won from the Waterbury Athletic Association. Seven troops of the regiment were turned out last week to fight a fire which had gained great headway in the woods back of the post. It took about two hours of hard work before it was under control.

Fishing for pike and pickerel is now at its best and a number of officers and men are enjoying the sport. Those who enjoy riding also find great pleasure in following the beautiful paths through the pine woods in the vicinity of the post. In fact, the whole country is wonderfully beautiful just now.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 24, 1914.

Lieut. Talbot Smith has returned to Jefferson Barracks from Atlanta Ga. Tuesday the Ladies' Bridge Club met with Miss Ethel Jones. Present: Mesdames H. C. Pillsbury, W. W. Merrill, E. H. Burr, J. A. McAlister and Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan. Prizes were won by Misses Nolan. Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey had dinner Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. J. A. Kress, Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Farmer, jr., and Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Craig.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Keleher gave a Welsh rabbit supper Wednesday in honor of Mrs. G. A. Bagby. On May 21 the Western Military Academy of Alton, Ill., chartered the steamer Grey Eagle for their annual river outing, stopping en route to see Jefferson Barracks, and to take on board a party of friends, who greatly enjoyed the dancing and light luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Keyes, of Detroit, Mich., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Lawton. Mrs. Bagby, wife of Lieut. C. A. Bagby, guest of her brother, Lieut. G. C. Keleher, left Saturday for Columbia, Mo., to be the guest of her husband's parents.

A large crowd witnessed the baseball game Sunday between the Bollman Company of St. Louis and the post team. The post won 3 to 2.

At the close of the trial by G.C.M. May 25 of six officers of the Colorado National Guard the Military Commission announced an adjournment until May 28. Judge Advocate Smith declared that more time was needed to prepare the case against Lieut. K. E. Linderfelt, who is accused of being responsible for the death of two women and eleven children in the Ludlow tent colony, and of Louis Tikas and two other Greeks who were slain after having been made prisoners by the state soldiers. Lieutenant Linderfelt announced that he intended to plead guilty to an assault on Tikas, but that he would deny the other charges of first degree murder, arson and larceny which stand against him.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

DYER.—Born May 21, 1914, at New York to Lieut. Horace T. Dyer, U.S.N., and Nathalie L. Dyer, a daughter named Josephine Tyler Dyer, granddaughter of Lieut. Col. Charles E. Lydecker, formerly 7th N.G.N.Y.

MARSTON.—Born at San Diego, Cal., April 18, 1914, to Ensign C. S. Marston, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Marston, a daughter, Marjorie Jane.

STRAIT.—Born at Shanghai, China, April 15, 1914, a daughter, Suzanne, to Lieut. and Mrs. B. A. Strait, U.S.N.

MARRIED.

HUNTER—WINN.—At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 20, 1914, Lieut. Francis R. Hunter, 2d U.S. Cav., and Miss Helen Sturgis Winn, daughter of Major John S. Winn, 2d U.S. Cav.

PARKER—COOPER.—At Independence, Ore., May 16, 1914, Miss Dorothy Cooper and Lieut. George M. Parker, jr., 21st U.S. Inf.

DIED.

CHANCE.—Died at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 16, 1914, Brig. Gen. Jesse C. Chance, U.S.A., retired.

GILTENAN.—Died at Cork, Ireland, April 30, 1914, Michael Giltenan, post quartermaster sergeant, U.S.A., retired.

JOHNSON.—Died at Henderson, Ky., May 11, 1914, Lydia Vance Johnson, wife of Lieut. Thomas J. Johnson, 9th U.S. Inf.

KEIM.—Died May 24, 1914, at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., De Benneville Randolph Keim, aged seventy-three years, beloved father of Mrs. C. W. Kutz, wife of Major C. W. Kutz, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Harrietta de B. Keim. Funeral services at Charles Evans' Cemetery, Reading, Pa., Tuesday, May 26. Interment private.

NAGLE.—Died at his home, 570 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., May 26, 1914, Chief Engr. Charles F. Nagle, U.S.N., retired.

PARKER-MEADOWS.—Died at Milwaukee, Wis., May 21, 1914, Mrs. Bertha Parker-Meadows, only sister of Capt. Austin Allen Parker, 24th U.S. Inf.

REAMEY.—Died at Washington, D.C., May 25, 1914, Comdr. Lazarus L. Reamey, U.S.N., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

REVIEW AT ALBANY, N.Y.

Governor Glynn reviewed the 2d Battalion of the 10th Infantry, N.Y., Troop E, 1st Cavalry, and the 2d Field Hospital, N.G.N.Y., at the State Armory, Albany, N.Y., May 26. Following the military ceremonies there was a ball, the proceeds going to the Gen. Philip Sheridan monument fund. The state has appropriated \$20,000, which becomes available when the citizens have raised \$10,000. More than half of that amount has already been subscribed, and the event at the armory added over \$500 to the fund. The review was in line of masses and the ceremony was well performed. A regimental parade concluded the ceremonies. Governor Glynn was accompanied by Adj. Gen. Henry De Witt Hamilton and members of his staff. Major Albert E. Denison commanded the combined arms of the service, which the newspapers designated the "Albany Garrison." To Major Denison is due the credit for the successful affair. When he assumed command of the Albany battalion of the 10th Infantry, in March last, there was anything but a good feeling existing between the three organizations in the city. Through his efforts the officers have gotten together and now the infantrymen, cavalrymen and field hospital men are all boasting for one another, and the discord that for years has retarded the progress of the Albany organizations has entirely disappeared. Governor Glynn was highly pleased with the showing and complimented Major Denison upon the good work he had accomplished.

7TH REGIMENT.—COL. D. APPLETON.

For the visit of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., to West Point on Saturday, June 6, which will be a very notable event, the fine and commodious steamer, Washington Irving, of the Albany Day Line, has been specially chartered for the regiment and its friends. Women friends and relatives of the regiment and many veterans will take passage on board the steamer. The regiment visits West Point upon the invitation of Col. Clarence P. Townsley, U.S.A., and the latter will review the command about 2 p.m. After the review there will be a game of baseball between a team from the cadets and one from the regiment, and visitors will be given an opportunity to see the various points of interest on the reservation.

A number of prominent officers of the Army, Navy and National Guard will be present as the guests of the regiment. The Washington Irving will first stop at Forty-second street at 10 a.m. and at 12th street at 10:30 a.m. The regiment will embark on board the steamer at 129th street and will leave the armory in special trolley cars. The procession of trolley cars will be quite a unique feature of the morning, and there will be music all the way from the car barns at Sixty-third street and Third avenue to 129th street, the regimental band being in the first car. The beautiful steamer, Washington Irving, is so well known as the finest river steamer in the entire world, that it is unnecessary to go into any details about her. The trip promises to be one of the most interesting of the many the 7th has undertaken.

Major John W. Heavey, U.S.A., inspector-instructor of the Mass. V.M., gave at the Officers' Club, Alston, Mass., on May 23 a very interesting talk on the subject of "Certain Phases of the Mexican Situation." There was a large gathering of officers present and at its close he received a vote of thanks.

The 274th anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston will be celebrated June 1 by divine service at the Old South Church. There will be a street parade to the church, the Governor joining the company at the State House, and the command will be reviewed by the Mayor at City Hall on its way; service at the Old South Church, and at its conclusion a review by Governor Walsh and election of officers on the Common and a banquet in the evening at the Plaza Hotel.

The school for officers and non-commissioned officers of Field Artillery of the National Guard will be held at Tobyhanna, Pa., from June 16 to 30, under the supervision of officers of the U.S. Army. The dates for the instruction of the Field Artillery of the New York National Guard at Tobyhanna as finally determined upon are as follows: 2d Regiment, Batteries A, B and C, July 16 to 25; Batteries D, E and F, July 26 to Aug. 4; 1st Regiment, Batteries D, E and F, Aug. 5 to 14; Batteries A, B and C, Aug. 15 to 24.

Capt. E. M. Dillon, 69th N.Y., who has charge of organizing the Machine-gun Company, is making a special effort to secure machinists and electricians for the new unit, as well as ex-Army men or volunteers who may desire service in the National Guard. Major John P. Everett, recently elected from captain, has passed the examining board.

The report on the annual inspection and muster of the 23d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., gives that regiment considerable praise. The report says, in part: "The condition of the armory building was excellent, everything being clean and generally in good order. The condition of the regiment is, in general, very good to excellent. There is a proper observation of military courtesy; the men, in general, are soldierly looking, of neat appearance and seem to take interest and pride in their work. The condition of the quartermaster's department was good and all books were satisfactory."

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14TH N.Y.—COL. JOHN H. FOOTE.

A review by the former Officers' Association of the 14th N.Y., on May 23, 1914, marked the celebration of the fifty-third anniversary of the muster in of the active regiment into the U.S. Service for three years during the War of the Rebellion. The review was held in the regimental armory before a large audience, and an added feature of the event was the parade of a handful of Civil War veterans of the regiment, with battle torn colors they had helped to uphold so bravely on many battlefields.

The veterans appeared in old war time Zouave uniforms and, joined by the Spanish War veterans of the regiment, formed line facing the active command. The color bearers of the actives and veterans then marched forward and crossed colors, the regiment presenting arms and the band playing "Auld Lang Syne."

The review by the former Officers' Association followed. It was headed by Gen. A. L. Kline, a former colonel of the 14th and also a former Mayor of New York. General Kline had a staff consisting of Capt. Frank R. Stoddard, Col. Charles A. Wolf, Major John J. Dixon, Capt. C. H. E. Frank, Capt. Thomas D. Henry, Capt. L. J. Cardona and Capt. Howard E. Meade.

At the conclusion of evening parade Ord. Sergt. M. Murray was awarded a medal for 100 per cent. duty during the year and for his thirty years of service. The war vets presented Company E with a trophy for securing the largest number of new members during the year, and for having an eighty per cent. attendance during the drills.

Major Alfred E. Steers, quartermaster of the 2d Brigade, presented Company B with a trophy for having the best record for attendance in the regiment during the year. The regiment made a very handsome showing during the evening, and among the interested special guests were Col. Nicolai Golejewski, Russian Military Attaché, who was under escort of Lieut. Col. R. Foster Walton, A.G., Henry S. Sternberger, commissary, and Capt. E. Ohnsted, aid, Division Staff, N.G. N.Y. The above party from the 14th went to the 23d Regiment armory.

22D N.Y.—COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

Escort of the color and parade, followed by a number of presentations and exhibition by the demolition squad, and dancing for members and guests, attracted a large audience to the armory of the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., May 22.

The regiment was equalized into twelve companies of sixteen files each, under command of Major Edward F. MacGroddy, Colonel Hotchkin, having been granted thirty days' leave. The battalion commanders during escort of the color were Capt. W. S. Conrow, Major W. B. Porter and Capt. E. P. Robinson. After the regiment formed line, Company E, Capt. F. A. Onderdonk, was detailed to receive and escort the color to its place in the line. After the color was received with due ceremony, Color Bearer Kelly took his place between the platoons of the company, and headed by the band, the company marched along the front of the regiment until the color was opposite its place in line, when the color bearer, after the company came to halt, advanced towards the Colonel and halted. The regiment then presented arms, the color bearer executed the color salute, the field music sounded to the color, and the color bearer then took his post with the color company, and the escort resumed its place in line.

Evening parade, which followed, was in line, with Major MacGroddy in command, with Captain Onderdonk in this ceremony acting as major of the 1st Battalion. In forming line there was too much interval between the 1st and 2d battalions, and the 3d Battalion was slow in dressing. Otherwise both ceremonies were very handsomely executed and Major MacGroddy handled the regiment in excellent shape. In the passage in the parade, it was noticed, however, that some of the first sergeants saluted, and others did not. They are only authorized to salute in the passage when in command of a subdivision.

The next ceremony was the presentation of a portrait in oil to the regiment, by the Association of Col. George F. Potter, of the veterans, made the formal presentation during which he referred to the honorable record of the 22d, and the long and faithful service of Colonel Hotchkin, which began as a private Nov. 6, 1882. Company H, Capt. W. S. Conrow, was presented with the officers' trophy, won in armory rifle shooting for teams of ten, and the Public School Athletic League trophy, for excellence in cordage work.

State decorations for long and faithful service were presented to twenty-eight members of the regiment. Among them were the following: Lieut. J. J. Dunn, for thirty years; Capt. W. S. Conrow, G. H. Hearn and H. Garrison, Q.M. Sergt. J. V. Alluisi and Musician John Corrie, for twenty years; Capt. F. S. Callahan, Lieut. G. Bates and C. Hall for ten years.

The Demolition Squad, under Lieut. H. C. Woodward, gave an exhibition of exploding trotal gelatine, after which there was dancing for members and guests. Among the special guests were Capt. W. D. A. Anderson, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. D. J. Murphy, Capt. E. D. Graff, Capt. M. E. Brinton, Capt. F. M. Barber and Lieut. G. P. Hill, N.G.N.Y.

There is no ventilation in the roof of the armory, and the drill hall was a veritable sweat box. If there is any place where ventilation is needed it is in a drill hall.

The Hospital Corps of the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., under command of Major D. R. Lucas, Surgeon, and Capt. E. Huel and Lieutenant Goldstein, Assistant Surgeons, and Dr. Fagen, sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, underwent some highly successful outdoor instruction, mounted, on May 23 and 24. Owing to the courtesy of Mr. Werner, of the Philippe Manor Real Estate Company, who resides near Tarrytown, the members of the Hospital Corps were permitted to encamp on the grounds of that estate on Saturday night, May 23, and were allowed to use wood on the property free of charge for camp cooking; were also allowed the use of the telephone and were treated with every courtesy. Furthermore, the residents on the Philippe Manor property were so impressed with the soldierly bearing of the members of the corps that they not only invited the officers but the enlisted men as well to take part in a dance at a house party which had been arranged for that evening, and the members of the corps, although in service uniform, mixed with the full dress of the residents and greatly enjoyed the event. There were no distinctions on account of dress.

Major Lucas and the members of the corps were also under compliment to Lieut. Col. A. P. Townsend, Chief Q.M. of the Division, N.G.N.Y., who allowed them to use the twelve horses, owned by the state, free of charge, the only expense

incurred in the use of the horses being for their feed. The members of the Hospital Corps had an ambulance and escort wagon with them and during the march from Van Cortlandt Park and return to the armory they gained valuable experience in driving and riding, each member of the corps in turn being given opportunity to gain this instruction. In addition, the members had experience in making camp, camp cooking, guard duty, and each member fed, watered and groomed his own horse. The men returned to the armory on Sunday evening, May 24, greatly benefited by the outdoor instruction.

23D N.Y.—COL. FRANK H. NORTON.

Veterans of the 23d N.Y., under command of Major Charles E. Waters, some 100 strong, reviewed the active organization under the command of Col. Frank H. Norton in the armory on the night of May 23, before a large audience, which showed plenty of enthusiasm. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., and his aids, Lieuts. H. Evans and A. S. J. Tucker, Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, N.Y., and the Russian Military Attaché, Col. Nicolai Golejewski, and Lieut. Col. R. Foster Walton, Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger and Capt. Edward Olmsted, Division Staff, N.G.N.Y., were among the special guests. After the regiment was formed in line of masses, with twelve commands of sixteen files each, the veterans were escorted into the drill hall headed by the regimental band, and formed line facing the regiment. Major Waters and staff of the veterans then made an inspection of the regiment, which made a fine appearance both in the standing review and in the march past.

One noticeable point for criticism is that all the first sergeants in the regiment, except about three, showed ignorance of the fact that it is improper for them to salute in the passage. They do not salute unless they happen to be in command of a subdivision. The pieces during the evening were grounded too heavily in executing the order.

The regimental drill under Colonel Norton was a handsome piece of work, and the concluding movement, a march in column of battalions at full distance, evoked the most liberal applause. Regimental parade was taken by Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Wells, and was a finely executed ceremony. The companies went past with even handsomer fronts than in the earlier ceremony, but most of the first sergeants made the same blunders in saluting.

Following the parade there was a number of presentations. Figure of merit prizes offered by the state to the three best shooting companies in the 1st Brigade were all won by Companies K, A and I, of the 23d, respectively. Twenty-five decorations for long service were presented, and among those receiving them were the following: Lieut. Col. C. G. Rasmus and W. T. Mynotte, for twenty-five years; Lieut. J. H. Bogardus, for twenty years; Lieut. J. P. D. Shiebler, E. A. Powers and C. C. Enderle, for fifteen years; Lieut. Thomas Fairservis, W. H. Hamblen and J. W. Hubbell. The long service men and companies receiving prizes when ordered to the front and center, were reviewed by General Evans. Medals for recruiting and for attendance were also presented.

There was dancing for members and guests, and the special guests were entertained at a collation by Colonel Norton and his officers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjutant General Steward, of Pennsylvania, announces that consolidated lists of applications for campaign badges were prepared and requisition was made on the War Department for the badges. Ninety-one applications have been approved and the badges received at The Adjutant General's Office. They will be distributed to the officers and enlisted men entitled thereto. Campaign badges for commissioned officers will be forwarded at once to their last known address. Each badge is accompanied by two covered bars and two sectional ribbons, and the serial number will be found on the rim at the bottom of the badge.

The quarterly return of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, which has the second largest force of soldiers in the United States, for the period ending March 31 last, shows, according to the Inquirer, of Philadelphia, that there are enrolled, exclusive of the staff departments, an aggregate of 711 officers and 10,118 enlisted men. At the end of the previous quarter, Dec. 31, 1913, the aggregate was 10,554, showing a net gain of 175 officers and men at the close of the last quarter. The gains and losses in the several organizations may be noted in the following table:

Organization.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Dec. 31, 1913.	Net Gain.
1st Infantry	49	700	749	776	27
2d Infantry	48	720	768	788	20
3d Infantry	48	654	702	710	8
10th Infantry	54	817	871	823	48
16th Infantry	51	765	816	814	2
18th Infantry	51	736	787	751	36
9th Infantry	50	679	729	724	5
12th Infantry	55	755	810	791	19
13th Infantry	53	736	789	794	5
4th Infantry	52	691	743	750	7
6th Infantry	52	730	782	780	2
8th Infantry	49	662	711	703	8
14th Infantry	44	618	662	573	89
H'tal No. 1	3	42	45	33	12
1st Squad, Cav.	16	204	220	219	1
2d Squad, Cav.	16	240	256	253	3
Engineer Battln.	6	113	119	117	2
Field Artillery	10	159	169	186	17
Signal Corps	4	57	61	60	1
Aggregate	711	10,118	10,829	10,654	64 239

MICHIGAN.

Brig. Gen. John P. Kirk, Chief of Staff of the Governor of Michigan, announces the report of Major M. J. Phillips, Inspector of Small-Arms Practice for the year 1913. Colonel Phillips says, in part:

"For the first time in six years, the figure of merit fails to show an increase. There are three reasons therefor: First—The method of computing the figure of merit has changed, and less value is given to the various grades than in the past. Also, officers and men who had fired but had not completed the course were given a value in computing it, while now they must complete the course to count as an asset. Second—The new course is considerably longer, though no harder, and many men cannot afford to give the additional time required to qualify in record practice. Third—The strike in the Upper Peninsula, which required the services of practically all of the troops from July 24 until almost the close of the season, prevented hundreds of men from qualifying. Some organizations did not get onto the range for the two-day camps of instruction in rifle practice at all, and no company was able to follow up the instruction received because of absence from home station on strike duty. A few companies did return in time to secure a little practice, but the men were so far behind in their work, because of an absence of several weeks, that they could not spare the time for range duty."

"I would recommend that the two-day camps of instruction in rifle practice be held as usual this season; that a team of thirteen enlisted men and two officers not above the rank of captain—providing the officers qualify in competition—be selected to represent the state at the divisional rifle matches at Sparta, Wis., in August, with the further requirement that no officer or man shall have ever participated as principal in any national match; that a field firing problem be presented at the encampment this summer; and that the matches of the Michigan National Guard and of the Michigan State Rifle Association be held on the Detroit range late in September or early in October."

The following award of trophies has been made for the 1913 season: Boer-Nevada trophy, for highest figure of merit, and first honors, national defense trophy, for greatest number of marksmen, Company K, 2d Inf., Capt. John H. Schouten; second honors, national defense trophy, Company G, 2d Inf.,



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Capt. Emil B. Gansser; third honors, national defense trophy, Company B, 2d Inf., Capt. M. D. Hoogesteger.

There was a grand total in the Guard for 1913 of 175 expert riflemen, eighty-nine sharpshooters and 159 marksmen. Out of a total of 1,572 fired, 1,143 failed to qualify.

Orders have been issued for camps of instruction in field service and rifle practice during this season, which, as far as practicable, will be held on home ranges. Companies will bivouac in shelter tents and will go into camp on the evening preceding the first day of the tour of duty, so that every available daylight hour may be spent in instruction and practice.

Officers and men are urged to take all precautions to avoid accidents. "No matter how trivial any safeguard may be, nor how unnecessary it may seem," says Major Phillips, "employ it. It is better to err on the side of over-carefulness than to sacrifice a human life. Repeat your cautions frequently. There are from ten to forty men in every company who had fired very little, if at all, on the outdoor range and they are likely to be nervous and forgetful. A bullet once fired can never be recalled."

IDAHO.

"Whether it be Mexico or maneuvers let us all get in and prepare ourselves for the task that will be put up to us," says the Adjutant General of Colorado in a bulletin. "We need a few more desirable recruits. We also need a good many efficient non-commissioned officers. There is no time like the present for appointing your non-commissioned officers. After you appoint them see to it that they attend school at least once a week. No one ever saw an efficient organization with inefficient officers or non-commissioned officers. Lieutenant Dannemiller, U.S.A., our I.I., has been very busy of late making up a list of calls and a program of instruction for the troops after they reach the mobilization camp. He has everything in readiness should the call be made, even to the drafting of the proper orders. If nothing happens prior to maneuvers, the Lieutenant will probably take up this matter of instruction at the officers' school in order that each officer will know what he and his men would have been required to do in the way of preparation."

Lieut. Col. W. P. Kendall, Med. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at San Francisco, held the annual federal inspection of the sanitary troops of the National Guard of Idaho, on April 30, and said that their showing, both of men and equipment, was better than any other state he had visited so far.

NATIONAL NAVAL MILITIA BOARD.

Secretary Daniels has appointed a board of Naval Militia officers which will convene in Washington, D.C., from time to time in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, to consider matters generally pertaining to the country's Naval Militia. The members of the new board are: Atlantic Coast District, Commodore R. P. Forshow, New York; Comdr. J. M. Mitcheson, retired, Pennsylvania; Southern District, Capt. C. D. Bradham, North Carolina; Pacific Coast District, Lieut. J. T. McMillan, California; Great Lakes District, Capt. D. A. Evers, Illinois. The appointments are for periods of four years unless sooner relieved by the Secretary of the Navy.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

G. W. M.—No action has been taken on a bill in Congress to correct the pay of officers on the retired list of the Navy with the rank of rear admiral, so that those now receiving \$4,500 per annum will be put upon the same basis as rear admirals that were retired prior to the passage of the Personnel bill in 1899.

F. S. M.—(1) The theory of prevention of typhoid fever by inoculation is the same as that of prevention of smallpox by vaccination. Having discovered and isolated the bacillus of typhoid, dead cultures of typhoid bacilli are used to prepare an anti-toxin which is introduced into the body in small, repeated doses, and the patient becomes immune from attack by the living bacilli with which he may later come into contact. (2) Letters should not be signed with a scrawl, but in such manner that the recipient may know who is writing. If one feels that he must use an illegible scrawl, an interpretation thereof should follow, rubber-stamped or type-written. The man who endowed the Tome Institute in Maryland was a millionaire whose signature was as simple as could be and looked almost like this: j tome.

J. C. L. asks: Does a regimental adjutant outrank a captain in the army? Answer: He is a captain, and ranks in his grade according to date of commission.

A CONSTANT READER asks: Does a man have to serve at the expiration of his term in the Regular Army in case of war. Answer: If he enlisted under the three-year law he is free from service at end of his enlistment. If he enlisted under the seven-year law at the end of four years he passes to the reserve, and would have to serve in case of war, if called upon to do so.

G. B. asks: I started a correspondence course and shortly after I quit it, and also quit paying on it. Can they force me to pay for it? Can they force me to pay for it out of my finals? Answer: Your pay from the Government may not be attached. You probably paid for the course as far as you went. What your further obligation may be depends upon the contract.

G. H. B. asks: A man deserts the Service April 1, 1913, and is apprehended April 14, 1914. He is tried for desertion and is found guilty, sentenced to one year in confinement and to be dishonorably discharged, but the reviewing authorities approved the sentence, but mitigated it to confinement at hard labor for six months and to forfeit \$10 per month for the same period. (1) Does this man have to make good the time he is in confinement? (2) Does he receive pay and allowance if time must be made good? Answer: (1) and (2) Yes.

R. F. F.—If the soldier's death was a result of his service, then his mother would be entitled to a pension under the law. As he died less than four months after his discharge for disability it might be that the death was a result of service. Apply to the Pension Commissioner, Washington, D.C.

B. M. S.—A non-commissioned officer will not be detailed on any duty inconsistent with his rank and position in the military service. See A.R. 171.

E. H. N.—The highest rank held by Charles F. Humphreys in the Volunteers was that of brigadier general (Sept. 21, 1898). In the Regular Army he was appointed colonel, A.Q.M., Oct. 26, 1901; brigadier general, Q.M.G., April 12, 1903, and was retired with rank of major general (Act of March 2, 1907) July 1, 1907.

M. J. T.—Send your inquiry regarding holster for .45-caliber Colts to Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, New York City, a member of the National Rifle Association, are entitled to the club rate, Army and Navy Journal.

T. McC.—The correction you refer to regarding the salute appeared on page 1173, May 18.

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TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, May 18, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau were auction guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers Monday; Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn's auction bridge guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger. Mrs. F. W. Coleman and Mrs. W. F. Harrell were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers for luncheon on Tuesday. Mrs. Heidt visited her son, Lieut. G. V. Heidt, at Gatun, on Monday, and afterward spent the day shopping at Cristobal and Colon.

Mrs. Swartz, Mrs. Eichelberger and Mrs. Kennedy were guests of Mrs. Marshburn for auction bridge Tuesday morning. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes, U.S.N., has arrived on the Isthmus and has taken over the duties of post captain for the ports of Colon and Cristobal. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Lieutenant Colonel Blauvelt, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Captain MacArthur and Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau. A specially selected concert by the 10th Infantry band was enjoyed during dinner, auction bridge following.

Major William E. Cole, C.A.C., has been relieved from command of the Potomac Defenses and ordered to proceed to the Isthmus, to take command of the Atlantic Defenses of the Panama Canal. He will probably arrive at Cristobal about May 23. Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings and small son, "Billy," spent an enjoyable day at the Bella Vista bathing beach, near Panama City, on Wednesday. Captain Williamson, M.C., relieved duty as superintendent of the Colon Hospital, sailed Thursday for Galveston, via New Orleans, for duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 1. Mrs. Harrell and Mrs. Cron were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth for dinner Tuesday.

Due to the closing of the schools at Fort Leavenworth, Major L. S. Upton and Captain Taylor, 10th Inf., arrived Wednesday. Their families will remain in the States a month or two longer. Lieut. and Mrs. Gray were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn for auction bridge Wednesday. Major Upton was the dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth Wednesday. Major Gerhardt has been detailed as summary court for the 3d Battalion, this regiment, and surveying officer for the 3d Battalion and all independent organizations in the camp, vice Captain Whitworth, relieved.

Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers for auction bridge Wednesday. Captain Taylor on Wednesday was dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Reed. Major Upton is again in command of the 1st Battalion, 10th Infantry, which command he held previous to his departure for Fort Leavenworth. He has also been detailed as surveying officer and summary court, 1st Battalion, vice Captain Cochen, relieved. Lieutenant Colonel Blauvelt was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman until his quarters were ready.

Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy for auction bridge Thursday, while Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau. Miss La Vatte, house guest of her sister, Mrs. A. M. Jones, and Lieutenant Jones, sailed for the States on Friday afternoon. Lieutenant Hohl's transfer to the 16th Infantry was at his own request, as he has had nearly five years' continuous tropical service. He sails soon to join his new regiment at El Paso.

Mrs. Eichelberger is house guest of her parents, Judge and Mrs. Gudger, at Ancon, during the absence of Lieutenant Eichelberger on duty at Gatun Locks. On Saturday morning Mesdames Cummings, Kennedy and Carrithers were guests of Mrs. Marshburn for luncheon and dinner on Saturday of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn. Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers for dinner Sunday. Mrs. Kennedy was house guest of Judge and Mrs. Gudger, at Ancon, Saturday evening and Sunday. Lieutenants Swartz and Stewart took part in a tennis tournament at Cristobal Sunday. Major Upton and Lieutenants Harrell and White also spent Sunday at Cristobal and Colon.

Mrs. Kennedy and Lieutenant Jervey were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn for auction bridge Saturday evening. Mrs. Stewart was the guest of Mrs. Swartz for dinner Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Gray spent Sunday at Taboga Island. This island, with its surf bathing, delicious pineapples and quaint old village, is very popular for short visits.

Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz for auction bridge Friday. Mrs. Murphy, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Dyer, wife of Captain Dyer, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. White, wife of Lieutenant White, U.S.M.C., who have been occupying quarters for this post since the departure of the marines from Camp Elliot for Mexico, spent the week-end at the Hotel Washington, Colon, and will sail for the States next week. On Friday morning Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Eichelberger and Mrs. Marshburn were bridge guests of Mrs. Cummings.

The 3d Battalion, Major Gerhardt in command, relieved the 2d Battalion, 10th Infantry, as guard on the locks of the Panama Canal Saturday. Company M, Captain Whitworth in command, with Lieutenants Alderdice and Eichelberger and Company I, Captain Rogers in command, with Lieutenant Maloney, relieved Company H, with Captain Gowen in command, and Company E, Captain Coleman in command, for

duty at Gatun. Company L, Capt. W. C. Jones in command, with Lieutenant Kennedy, relieved Company G, under Captain Stokes, at Pedro Miguel. Company K, Lieutenant Wells in command, with Lieutenant Wilbur, relieved Company F, under Captain Collins, at Miraflores. This work is very trying, as a constant guard is kept on all parts of the locks and all points of approach. All of the men employed at the locks have passes, which must be examined each time any man goes to or from work. It is expected that the 1st Battalion will relieve the 3d Battalion in about three weeks.

Pvt. Herbert McFadden, Company H, 10th Inf., was drowned at Gatun early Saturday morning. He was posted as a sentry on the north approach wall of Gatun Locks and in some manner fell into the channel of the Panama Canal. He was not missed until the posting of the next relief. His body was found by divers at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. Burial was from the Ancon Hospital.

The work on the additions to barracks, to care for the expected increase of each company to 150 men, is still going on. Sixty-three recruits arrived this week and many more are expected before the end of June. Unless affairs in Mexico take such a turn as to require all the recruits being sent to regiments on duty in Mexico and along the border, it is expected that this regiment will be up to war strength by the first of July.

The American town of Porto Bello, on the Atlantic coast, passed out of existence on Wednesday, when the last of the men who have been employed in the quarry at that place were removed. The quarry had been in operation for over six years and had furnished nearly all the crushed rock used in the lock construction, besides the large rock for the Toro Point breakwater.

The pontoon bridge for the railroad was swung into place across the canal at Paraiso on Wednesday. On the same day work was begun on the dismantling of the railroad pile bridge at Empire. With the removal of these two bridges the last obstruction to the passage of large vessels through the Panama Canal will disappear. This pontoon bridge consists of a large barge, on which the bridge proper has been constructed.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., May 25, 1914.

The Regimental Card Club was entertained on Monday evening at the Officers' Club by Mrs. Barnes and Miss Green, the prize-winners being Mrs. McCoy and Lieutenant Barnes; the Ladies' Auction Club met with Mrs. McCoy Tuesday; Miss Myrtle Lasseigne entertained the Five Hundred Club Thursday, the prize going to Mrs. Twyman.

The reception and dance Friday evening at the administration building by the 5th Infantry in compliment to the 2d Cavalry was a beautiful and enjoyable social affair. The ballroom was artistically decorated with festoons of Cavalry yellow and Infantry blue bunting, flags, red, white and blue bunting, palms, plants and wild flowers. The lights were softly shaded with yellow and blue crepe paper, and on the side wall hung the coats-of-arms of both regiments. Much credit is due Lieutenant Welty for the attractiveness of the decorations. Receiving with Col. and Mrs. Morton were Col. and Mrs. Nicholson, Dr. and Mrs. De Loffre, Lieut. and Mrs. Wills and Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence. About 150 guests were present, including twenty-eight from the visiting regiment from Fort Ethan Allen. The visitors were entertained over night and until after luncheon the following day by the different officers and their wives of the garrison.

Preceding the dance a number of enjoyable dinner parties were given Col. and Mrs. Morton having as their guests Col. and Mrs. Nicholson, Lieutenant Colonel Dickman, Major and Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. Faison, Miss Nicholson and Lieutenant Wheeler-Nicholson. Major and Mrs. Martin entertained at dinner Captain Romeyn and Lieutenant Nelson, while Major and Mrs. Lasseigne had as guests Misses Bacon and Write, Lieutenants Murray and Morris and Mr. and Miss Lasseigne. Major and Mrs. Stevens had with them Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Searle Barclay. Capt. and Mrs. Stewart had with them Mr. and Mrs. Rogers of Plattsburg, Captain Harbeson and Lieutenant Noland; and Capt. and Mrs. Edwards had Capt. and Mrs. Kochersperger, Miss Weed and Lieutenant Duval. Dining with Capt. and Mrs. McCoy were Capt. and Mrs. Herron, Miss Webster and Lieutenant Eastham; and with Capt. and Mrs. Partello there were Mrs. Bartlett and Lieutenant Mead. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith were with Capt. and Mrs. Nixon, and Lieut. and Mrs. Boyers had with them Capt. and Mrs. Harvey. Lieut. and Mrs. Welty had as their guests Lieut. and Mrs. Coppeck; and Mrs. Hovey-King, recently returned to Plattsburg, was with her sister, Mrs. Eastman.

On Saturday morning all the cars in the post were put into service and took the visitors to places of interest around Plattsburg, many motoring out to Ausable Chasm. To meet Miss Nicholson, Mrs. Morton had in to luncheon on Saturday Lieutenants Schultz and Fesché.

The moving picture shows conducted weekly through the winter by the Chaplain have been discontinued for the summer. Mrs. Faison and children returned Monday from Wash-

ington. Mrs. Tapp was suddenly called to Chicago the early part of the week because of the serious illness of her son-in-law. Mrs. Prescott spent several days of this week with Mrs. Wills; all her old friends were delighted to see her out after her very long and serious illness. Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre motored to Montreal Tuesday, returning the following day. On Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford motored to Loon Lake, where they spent several delightful days trout fishing. After a four months' leave Capt. and Mrs. Deitch have returned to the post. Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell had as their guest Friday night and Saturday Lieutenant Brown, of Fort Ethan Allen, while Lieutenant Fesché had Lieutenant Schultz.

Just as the companies were forming for battalion parade and retreat Thursday afternoon fire call was sounded, there having been received from Plattsburg a telephone message, entreating help from the post in extinguishing a fire raging in the Carroll furniture store house. The soldiers responded in great haste, rushing off in their dress uniforms, for there was no time for change of clothing. Upon arrival at the burning building they unhesitatingly rushed in and in a comparatively short time had gotten the fire under control. Such was the excellence of their work and deportment at this time that Colonel Morton highly commended them the following morning at drill, and the local newspapers expressed the deep appreciation of the general public for the ever ready help the soldiers of the 5th Infantry seem so willing to give.

An interesting game of baseball was played on the post diamond yesterday, when the 5th Infantry team played a team from Montreal, with victory for the visitors.

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., May 9, 1914.

Lieut. J. E. Hatch gave a dinner Wednesday at the Midland Hotel, Lawton, for Lieut. and Mrs. Pennell, Mrs. Parrott, Miss Ohmer and Lieutenant Hauser. Later the party visited the moving picture shows. Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Danford on Wednesday had a supper party for Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Ross, Captain Lanza and Lieutenant Polk. Lieut. J. N. Hauser had dinner Thursday in honor of Miss Ohmer and for the Misses Goode and McLaughlin, Lieutenants Hatch, Polk and Frankenberg. Mrs. R. S. Parrott chaperoned the party.

Capt. and Mrs. R. McMaster entertained with auction bridge Friday evening for Major and Mrs. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. Hand, Capt. and Mrs. Faulkner, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Mesdames Griffith and Ross. Prizes were won by Mesdames Farr, Faulkner and Crane. Colonel Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Starbird joined for supper. Lieut. and Mrs. R. McT. Pennell gave a supper Friday, prior to the dance, for Mesdames Brewster, McNair and Parrott, Miss Ohmer, Lieutenants Hatch, Jones and Hauser.

A Dutch treat riding party was arranged, to go Saturday evening to Medicine Park, a pleasure resort eight miles from Fort Sill. Those participating were Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. De Armond, Lieut. and Mrs. Pennell, Mesdames Parrott and Ross, Miss Goode, Lieutenants Hatch, Polk, Frankenberg and Young. Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre had supper Sunday for Mrs. Ross, Major Bishop, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane. Lieut. W. A. Capren had a stag party Saturday evening for Majors Farr and Bishop, Captain McIntyre, Lieutenants Gruber, Cruse, Crane, Hatch, Pennell, Polk, Frankenberg, Young, Jones and Stewart.

Fort Sill, Okla., May 16, 1914.

Mrs. O. W. B. Farr Tuesday had an auction bridge party in compliment to Mesdames Crane and Ross and for Mesdames Griffith, Hand, Faulkner, McMaster, Danford and Brewster. High scores were made by Mrs. Griffith and Mrs. McMaster. Additional guests for tea were Mesdames McLaughlin, Churchill, De Armond, Robbins, Goode, Gruber, Cruse, Oliphant, Bryden and Miss McLaughlin. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Hinds assisted at the tea table.

"Within the Law" was the attraction at the theater Wednesday evening and a number from the post witnessed the performance. Lieut. and Mrs. E. L. Gruber gave a supper Thursday for Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Capt. and Mrs. Starbird, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Ross, Lieutenants Short and Capron. Mrs. J. A. Crane had auction bridge Friday for Mesdames Griffith, Farr and Ross, high score being made by Mrs. Farr. Capt. and Mrs. A. V. Faulkner had auction bridge Friday for Capt. and Mrs. McMaster, Mesdames Brewster and Ross, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane. High scores were made by Mrs. Brewster and Captain Faulkner.

Major and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr gave a dinner party Saturday in honor of their house guest, Mrs. Griffith, and for Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, Capt. and Mrs. De Armond, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith and Lieutenant Short. Lieutenant Short was host at Medicine Park Tuesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Pennell, Mrs. Parrott, the Misses Ohmer and Goode and Lieutenant Hauser. Capt. and Mrs. Churchill had supper Sunday for Mrs. Ross, Major Bishop, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane. Mrs. R. W. Danford had auction bridge Tuesday for Mesdames Griffith, Farr, Crane and Ross, Mrs. Farr making high score.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Brigham gave an auction bridge party Wednesday in compliment to their house guest, the players being Major and Mrs. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. McMaster, Capt. and Mrs. Faulkner, Mesdames Danford, McNair, Griffith and Brewster, Capt. and Mrs. Hand and Lieutenant Short. Prizes were won by Mrs. Farr and Captain McMaster. Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin and daughters arrived recently. Mrs. C. Lininger and son are guests of Colonel Adams for some weeks. Capt. and Mrs. A. Starbird returned from Leavenworth recently. Mrs. Griffith, wife of Col. T. W. Griffith, 17th Inf., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Farr. Miss Ohmer is visiting her sister, Mrs. Parrott. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane and son have returned from Fort Riley, where Lieutenant Crane has been attending the Mounted Service School.

Mrs. F. K. Ross and daughters, Nancy and Dorothy, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Crane. Mrs. Brigham arrived on Saturday for a visit to her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Brigham, at their quarters in the old post. Mrs. De Armond and family left this week to spend the summer in Colorado. Lieut. John E. Hatch left last week on a two weeks' leave.

Capt. S. S. Ryan, C.A.C., ordered to return to his station, left here last week. Lieutenant Sharp, assigned to the 5th Field Artillery, joined a few days ago.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 22, 1914.

Mrs. A. A. De Loffre, who has spent the winter with Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Taylor, left last week for her home in Washington, D.C. Mrs. John W. Heard, who has been seriously ill, is now convalescent. Major George W. Martin, 17th Inf., was on the post this week.

Mrs. Matt C. Bristol on Monday entertained the Bridge Club. Present: Mesdames William D. Crosby, W. R. Taylor, Melville S. Jarvis, William H. Winters, Julius T. Conrad and George E. Nelson. Capt. and Mrs. Parker Hitt, recently at the Service School, Fort Leavenworth, have arrived and taken quarters in the Infantry post. Mrs. Joseph E. Myers has joined her husband at Eagle Pass. Miss Alice Gray is visiting Mrs. O. B. Meyer, in Eagle Pass.

Miss Octavia Bullis leaves on Sunday to visit Miss Marie Thayer, at Brownsville. Mr. Girard Thayer, who has been staying with Mrs. John Bullis, left Friday to join his family. Gen. and Mrs. James Parker returned Wednesday from a two weeks' leave spent in the East. Mrs. Charles G. Treat and Miss Margaret Treat left Thursday to visit Mrs. Treat's mother, Mrs. Cornell, at Orange, N.J.

Col. Jasper E. Brady gave a dinner at the Menger Hotel Thursday complimentary to Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Gen. James Parker and the officers of the staff post and their wives. For many years Colonel Brady was an officer of the Army and the dinner was in the nature of a reunion, many of the officers having served with Colonel Brady. The guests were received by Col. and Mrs. Brady in the parlors of the hotel and at 7:30 proceeded to the dining room, where the collation was served. Those present were Gen. and Mrs. Tasker

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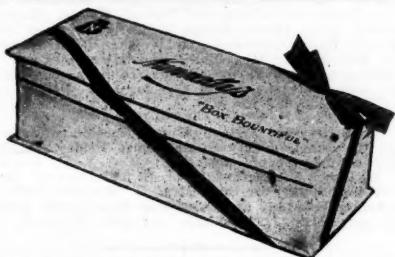
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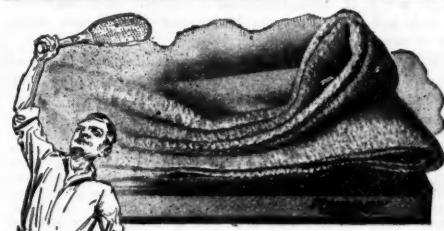
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There was an informal hop and card party given at the 3d Cavalry Club Friday evening. Mrs. Sterling Adams, of Fort Clark, was the guest of Mrs. Alonzo Gray for a few days this week. Capt. and Mrs. Henry Roberts had dinner and cards Tuesday for Mrs. Alonzo Gray, Mrs. Sterling Adams, Miss Olive Gray and Major H. M. Morrow. Mrs. Harris L. Roberts has taken quarters in the Infantry post.

On Thursday Mrs. Clarence Le Roy Cole gave a card party. Mrs. Alonzo Gray winning the first five hundred prize and Mrs. Charles Daly the second, while the first bridge prize went to Mrs. George R. Somerville, and the second to Mrs. Percy L. Jones. Other guests were Mesdames Foster, Daly, Gray, Jordan, Stewart, White, Robert, Price, Clarke, Bristol, Hoffman, Nelson, Denton, Somerville, Carlton, Rucker, Rolfe, Halstead, Jones, Nolan, Bullis, Fredrick Crosby, Stephens, Herbert, Mercer and the Misses White, Carlton, Garrard and Bullis.

Mrs. E. K. Sterling and three children have gone to Fort Ringgold, to join Lieutenant Sterling. Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby have as their guest Col. Frank R. Keefer, who will be stationed here. Mrs. Keefer will remain East till fall. Gen. and Mrs. James Parker have as their guest their daughter, Mrs. Guy Cushman. Mrs. Cushman has recently returned from Stockholm, Sweden. Among recent arrivals are Capt. and Mrs. Percy I. Jones. Captain Jones is in charge of the new Ambulance Corps. Mrs. Henry Roberts

and small son, who have been visiting Captain Roberts's relatives in Mississippi, returned to the post last week.

Capt. J. D. Tilford, recently returned from Hot Springs, left Monday to join his troop at Brownsville. Capt. W. G. Grant, recently transferred from the 9th Cavalry, joined his troop on Thursday. Capt. Oliver F. Snyder, 17th Inf., is a visitor on the post while absent on a short leave from Eagle Pass. Lieut. Forrest E. Overholser, S.C., left Thursday for temporary duty constructing telephone lines along the Rio Grande. Lieut. Karl Truesdell left for Galveston Friday for duty with the 3d Division. Mrs. Truesdell will arrive Sunday.

The "linen shower" which was to have been given by Mrs. H. A. Roberts Friday afternoon in compliment of Miss Doris Frederick upon the recent announcement of her engagement to Lieutenant Cook, had to be postponed, owing to the illness of Miss Frederick. Lieut. Roy E. Waring has left to join his battery at Eagle Pass. Col. and Mrs. William H. Corbuser, guests of their son, Capt. Philip W. Corbuser, left Tuesday for New Orleans.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, May 22, 1914.

Messrs. Stude, Crautz, Graham, McLeod and Sullivan came from Houston Saturday in their car and were guests of Lieutenants Brewer and Duke and Captain Morrow for the 23d Infantry dance. Later they serenaded the officers of the 18th Infantry. Mr. Stude is censor of Houston. Lieut. and Mrs. Gunster motored to Houston this week and stopped at the Rice for a short visit. All officers of the regiment paid their official respects to General Bell on Monday, the band being

present during the reception. The Spanish classes have been combined into one and, under Captain Hunt, are making good progress. Nearly twenty officers are attending regularly.

First Sergeant Jackson was retired a few days ago and left for his home. The officers presented him with a handsome fob—the regimental crest in gold.

There was a large attendance at the Wednesday night dance and the band, under Mr. Klein, played all the latest music. Generals Bell and Davis were present and many visitors. Mrs. Bell is due to-morrow. Mrs. Reese, Mrs. Van Vliet and Mrs. Griswold left for New York on the San Jacinto and will have a very rough trip. Mrs. Bartlett decided to go by rail. We shall miss these ladies. Colonel Rogers and Captain Bessell visited Galveston yesterday. Miss Helen P. Gunther, of San Antonio, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder, attended our dance Wednesday and the 11th Infantry dance Friday.

For the supper-dance May 17 there were many parties. Lieutenant Olson was host for Capt. and Mrs. Bryan, M.C.; Captain Barnes entertained Capt. and Mrs. Herron and Captain Conger; with Capt. and Mrs. Reese were Major and Mrs. Lacey, Miss Lacey and Lieutenant Arnold; Lieutenant Ford had a party of five; Lieutenant Uhl's guests were Mrs. Bartlett, Lieutenants Patch and Rucker; Captain Hunt had with him Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold, Lieut. and Mrs. Jewett, Capt. and Mrs. Cecil; Captain Sheldon entertained for General Davis, Major Patterson, Lieutenant Pike, Capt. and Mrs. Newell, Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder, Miss Helen Gunther, of San Antonio; Capt. and Mrs. Sanford, Captain Morrow, Mr. Tom Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Simonds.

In a great game of baseball the 18th won from the 26th Infantry, 7 to 2. Lieutenant Cook pitched well and the team did splendid work. We are still at the top of the league and

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hope we shall remain there—very still. The following team played the 26th Infantry: Cook, Hoffman, Patch, Benjamin, Morgan, Cabradack, Segraves, Link, Fisher, Mulkey. There were no bases on balls and but one man hit by the pitcher (Cook). However, he struck out eight men. Link made a three-base hit and Morgan a two-base hit. The 26th had no chance. Lieutenant Arnold, athletic officer, is campaign manager and making a success of the duty. On Sunday the regimental team visited Alvin and defeated the home players, 5 to 1. Tennis is in full swing and the court is well patronized. Golf is popular also and much enjoyed just at present, as the real hot weather has been conspicuous by its absence. We expect to be here all summer. Heavy rains this week have interrupted and postponed maneuvers.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., May 20, 1914.

Mrs. Wainwright entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieutenant Munnikhuysen, Lieutenant McChord has reported for duty. Col. and Mrs. Forsyth were dinner hosts for Mrs. Pratt, sr., Lieut. and Mrs. Conger Pratt, Miss Forsyth, Lieutenants McChord and Munnikhuysen. Capt. and Mrs. Coughlan gave a pretty dinner May 8, in honor of Mrs. Coughlan's mother, Mrs. Gardner, and for Col. and Mrs. Forsyth, Major and Mrs. Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Sweezy.

Capt. and Mrs. Coughlan had supper Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Gardner, Capt. and Mrs. Gleaves, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Mesdames Brown, Wainwright, Lieutenants McChord and Munnikhuysen. Mrs. Brown entertained at a pretty tea May 9, asking the ladies in to meet Miss Lenard, who is staying with Mrs. Harbord. Miss Sweezy has returned home for the holidays, bringing Miss Underhill, of San Francisco; with her. Miss Pattison gave a charming tea May 13 in honor of the numerous girls that are visiting the post. Mrs. Brown gave a dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Woodruff, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Lieutenants Hodges and Rhinehardt May 12. Capt. and Mrs. Gleaves entertained the same evening for Capt. and Mrs. Moseley, Miss Pattison, Captain Pattison and Lieutenant McChord.

Capt. and Mrs. Craig gave a dinner May 13 for Gen. and Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. Gardner, Capt. and Mrs. Sweezy and Mrs. Wainwright. Mr. Underhill is a guest at Captain Sweezy's for the week-end. Lieut. and Mrs. Wall had a jolly chafing dish supper after the swimming party Wednesday. Present: Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt, Misses Sweezy, Pattison, Underhill, Forsyth, Marion and Laura Littebrant, Mr. Sweezy and Mr. Underhill.

Mrs. Littebrant has gone up to the city to the Letterman General Hospital and the Misses Littebrant have left for Yosemite, where they will be with their father for the summer. Mrs. Johnson gave a bridge tea in honor of her mother, Mrs. Kilburn, May 15, other guests being Mesdames Woodruff, Gardner, Grant, Sweezy, Thomas Gleaves, Dean, Craig, Coughlan, Pratt, Conger Pratt, Wainwright. Lieut. and Mrs. Wall were dinner hosts May 16 for Misses Pattison, Forsyth, Lieutenants Fleming and McChord.

The same evening Mrs. Wainwright was dinner hostess for Capt. and Mrs. Coughlan and Major Collins. The Bridge Club met at Mrs. Van Kirk's. Mrs. Gardner left for her home in San Francisco May 16. Lieutenant Symington has been confined to his bed for three weeks with a severe case of pneumonia. Lieutenant Munnikhuysen is away on a week's leave.

The Misses Johnson gave a jolly party May 17. There were a number of young people from town present and the Misses Grant, Lieutenants Smith, Widner and Spencer from the post. Mrs. Harbord had dinner for Major and Mrs. Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Moseley, Mrs. Brown, May 19. Lieut. and Mrs. White were dinner hosts the same evening for Mesdames Purington, Norvell and Captain Pattison.

Tennis seems to be the rage this glorious weather; 2:30 every afternoon finds all the courts full and a number of spectators on the side lines. Mr. Foster entertained about fifteen guests at a chop suey supper and dance at the Pacific Grove Hotel May 19, the post being represented by Capt. and Mrs. Coughlan, Mrs. Thomas, Major Collins.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 20, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karman are now settled in their quarters at the barracks. A large bridge party was given by Mrs. Arthur B. Owens Wednesday in compliment to her house guest, Mrs. T. G. Carson. Prizes were won by Mesdames William H. Standley, Burnett, Franklin D. Karns, Harry Harrison, James McE. Huey, Alfred O. Ede and Ralph E. Pope. Miss Patty Palmer, of San Francisco, spent a few days with Mrs. Emily Cutts at the yard. Miss Priscilla Ellicott and her house guest, Miss Genevieve Healey, spent the week-end in San Francisco and attended the sculptors' ball, in connection with preparations for the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Mrs. Wilson has left for her home in Cincinnati, after a visit here with her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. William M. Crose. Captain Crose, Naval Constructor Lauman and Lieutenant Commander Kempf left Saturday for San Pedro, as members of the trial board which is conducting the final tests of the H-1 and H-3. Mrs. William H. Standley was on Saturday complimented guest of Mrs. James J. Manning, at a bridge party for twenty-eight guests, with additional friends for tea. Prizes were won by Mesdames Franklin D. Karns, Whitson, Cecil S. Baker and Merlyn G. Cook.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Standley entertained the yard Card Club Monday evening. All the members, with the exception of one or two officers who are in Mexico, were present and a jolly evening was passed. Present: Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley P. McConnell, Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Mrs. Lauren S. Willis, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Merlyn G. Cook, Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay, Mrs. Frank M. Bennett and Civil Engr. Norman M. Smith. Mrs. Frank Pixley, of San Francisco, had luncheon at Tait's on Saturday for Mrs. Keyes, of Seattle; Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, Mrs. T. G. Carson, Mrs. Arthur B. Owens and Mrs. George Williams. Monday, aboard the Independence, Mrs. Ralph E. Pope entertained at three tables of cards, in compliment to Mrs. William H. Standley. Lieutenant Commander Pope has relieved Lieutenant Commander Standley as aid to the commandant and he and Mrs. Pope will move into quarters the last of this week.

Paym. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks and their daughter, Miss Marian Brooks, are expected about June 10. Mrs. Earl Shipp and her little daughter, Betty, are guests of Mrs. Shipp's parents, Judge and Mrs. Charles Weller, of San Francisco, with whom they will remain during the summer. Lieut. David M. Randall has reported for duty at the barracks.

Mrs. Stacy Potts's informal bridge party for Mrs. W. H. Standley yesterday afternoon was a pretty affair, enjoyed by a dozen guests. The decorations were entirely in green and white and the prizes were won by Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Mrs. Cecil S. Baker and Mrs. Moulton.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Standley will leave here Thursday, but will spend a few days in Alameda before going to San Diego, where Mrs. Standley and the children will make their home during Lieutenant Commander Standley's absence on duty on the East coast. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens's dinner last night was for the Standleys, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley, Mrs. T. G. Carson, Mrs. Harold Pratt, Captain Pridemore and Lieut. L. W. Hoyt. At cards prizes were won by Mrs. Bennett, Lieutenant Commander Shapley and Lieutenant Hoyt. Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Bevan, just returned from the Philippines, are living at the Hotel Bernard, in Vallejo; the Lieutenant has reported for duty at the barracks.

Mrs. I. K. Seymour is expected here May 25 to join her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns. She has been traveling in Japan and this will be her first visit to Mare Island. Asst. Naval Constr. Philip G. Lauman will leave May 25 for Danville, Va., where his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Carter is to take place in the Main Street Methodist Church on the evening of June 4. The engagement was announced some months ago and was the result of the visit of Miss Carter to Mare Island, where she was the guest of Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Jr., during the winter. Mr. Lauman and his bride will occupy the old commandant's quarters, once the home of Admiral Farragut. Prof. and Mrs. T. J. J. See are to leave during June for the Yosemite Valley, for a stay of some weeks.

Orders were received this week for plans for a \$100,000 oil tank and pumping station to be erected here. The Yorktown is expected about June 1 for docking and work in machinery and hull divisions. The revenue cutter McCulloch and the Marblehead are to leave this week, as well as Lightship No. 76. With their departure only the Nanshan and the Prometheus will be left here for repair work.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., May 19, 1914.

Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., in charge of construction of the new radio station here, is preparing the papers to complete the purchase of the site, the sum of \$115,000 being now available. Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet, U.S.N., and a corps of six men have begun the installation of a 35-kilowatt high power radio set at the government station on Point Loma, to be used to meet the present needs while so many of the naval vessels are kept in Mexican waters.

The British sloop-of-war *Algerine* has sailed for Mexican waters, to relieve the *Shearwater*, which will come here for supplies and coal. The U.S.S. *Cheyenne* has returned from a hurried trip to San Quentin, Lower California, with sixty refugees. On her northbound way she took U.S. Consul Claude Guyant, who has been back in the States for several weeks.

Mrs. A. A. Ackerman, wife of Captain Ackerman, U.S.N., retired, had bridge Monday in compliment to Mrs. Alexander Sharp, widow of Captain Sharp, U.S.N. The guests included Mesdames John McClellan, Otto A. Nesmith, Mason Jackson, Marcus Miller, Frank H. Kelly, John Stafford, Charles B. Vogdes and Cleland Davis. Lieut. Frank Drake, U.S.A., and Mrs. Drake are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at Fort Rosecrans. Mrs. John McClellan entertained with bridge Tuesday evening and Wednesday afternoon.

Capt. A. T. Balentine, formerly U.S. Army, has returned to his home in this city, after an extended Eastern trip, which included the city of Washington. The Military and Naval Officers' Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Col. Richard V. Dodge, N.G.C., retired; vice president, Capt. R. J. Fly, N.G.C.; secretary, Major H. R. Fay, N.G.C.; treasurer, Lieut. J. A. Holden. It is planned to hold a reunion dinner early in June, at which the invited guests will include Rear Admiral Henry N. Maney, U.S.N., retired; Major W. C. Davis, U.S.A., commandant at Fort Rosecrans; Brig. Gen. Robert Wankowski, N.G.C.; Col. W. G. Schreiber and Major Harry B. Light.

Lieut. William R. Cushman, U.S.N., retired, now practicing law in this city, has taken as a partner D. R. Esrey, and the firm has opened offices in the new Central Mortgage Building. Mrs. Otto A. Nesmith has been giving a series of informal bridges at her home, 2465 Front street, her guests including a number of ladies from the Army and Navy colony here. Mrs. Kidd, wife of Lieut. Isaac C. Kidd, U.S.N., has been the guest of Mrs. Davis, 1001 Isabella avenue, Coronado, while her husband has been in Mexican waters as aid to Rear Admiral Howard.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 12, 1914.

Mrs. L. W. Prunty and children, Bill and Gertrude, left Tuesday to visit in Kansas before sailing on the June transport for Honolulu. The Five Hundred Club met Tuesday with Mrs. Wheeler. Playing were Mesdames Hatfield, Mills, Davis, Gaston, Welsh, Misses Ryan and Welsh. First prize was won by Mrs. Davis. The club next week will be an auction bridge club of two tables, Mesdames Hatfield, Cowin, Welsh, Davis, Mills, Wheeler, Misses Welsh and Ryan.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Patton and Miss Patton, from San Gabriel, Cal., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr. Mrs. W. B. Cowin and children returned Saturday from a short visit to Captain Cowin's parents in Omaha, Neb. Mrs. J. A. Gaston celebrated the eleventh anniversary of her wedding to Colonel Gaston, with a charming bridge tea and five hundred. Playing bridge were Mesdames Hatfield, Aultman, Patton, Lloyd, Wheeler, Marley, Davis and Miss Virginia Rockwell, of Junction City. Mrs. A. D. Davis and Miss Rockwell had the same total high bridge score. Those enjoying five hundred were Mesdames Richmond and Clopton, Misses Ryan and Corcoran. The prize for five hundred was won by Miss Corcoran. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Mrs. J. J. Ryan, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Merchant, Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr., and Miss Patton came in for tea. Mrs. Aultman had as her guest Mrs. Marley for an informal supper Sunday. Mrs. L. R. Ball and children left Saturday to visit Mrs. Ball's father, Colonel Smithers, in Redlands, Cal., while Captain Ball is at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan entertained Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Mrs. McBlain, Miss Ryan and Lieut. L. W. Prunty, informally at dinner Saturday. Mrs. R. E. De R. Hoyle had as her dinner guest Mrs. J. P. Marley. Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr., had as their dinner guests Saturday Mrs. A. D. Davis, Mrs. G. S. Patton, Miss Patton, Mr. G. S. Patton and Lieutenant Quakemeyer.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 16, 1914.

Mrs. E. S. Wheeler had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Cowin and Mrs. Noble, Mrs. R. E. De R. Hoyle had a table of bridge for Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. Marley and Miss Helen Welsh. Mrs. Merchant and Mrs. Hatfield had supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond and Lieut. J. G. Quakemeyer. Col. and Mrs. H. I. Raymond had supper Sunday for Dr. and Mrs. Olaf Schwarzkopf. Lieut. L. W. Prunty left Sunday for a short visit to Topeka, Kas. Mrs. McBlain had supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers and Miss Ryan. The circus was in Junction City Monday and many parties from the post attended.

Mrs. J. P. Marley had bridge Monday for Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. R. E. De R. Hoyle and Miss Welsh. Mrs. A. D. Davis had bridge Monday for Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Noble and Miss Ryan. The first meeting of the Tuesday Bridge Club was with Miss Welsh. Those playing were Mesdames Hatfield, Cowin, Wheeler, Davis, Hoyle, Marley, Misses Welsh and Ryan. Prizes were won by Mrs. A. D. Davis and Mrs. Welsh. Dr. R. H. Mills left Tuesday for a short trip to Topeka, Kas. Mrs. A. B. Davis had dinner Thursday for Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Keller and Mrs. Noble. After dinner bridge was enjoyed.

Dr. R. H. Mills returned Thursday from Topeka. Mrs. F.

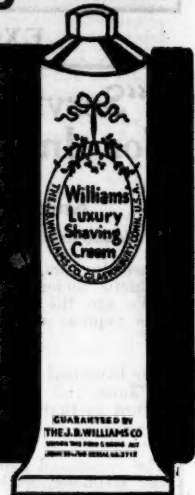
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G. Turner returned Thursday from El Paso, where she had been with Lieutenant Turner, and has reopened her house in the Cavalry post. Mrs. Bristol is house guest of Mrs. F. G. Turner. The "Good-Eats Café and Cabaret" had their grand opening Thursday night, and a number of the post people attended. Mrs. R. E. De R. Hoyle had a bridge tea Thursday for Mesdames Hatfield, Aultman, Welsh, Marley, Davis, Patton, Wheeler, Cowin, Mills, Lloyd, Copeland, Misses Ryan and Welsh. Mesdames Richmond, Ryan, Patton, Conner, Gaston, Rivers, Eastman, Dickson and Miss Patton came at five for tea. Prizes were won by Mrs. Aultman, Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Cowin.

Major and Mrs. Eastman had dinner for Mrs. Merchant and Mrs. Hatfield, Thursday. Mrs. Noble and small daughter left for New York Thursday. Dr. and Mrs. Olaf Schwarzkopf left Thursday for San Antonio, Texas, where Dr. Schwarzkopf has been stationed. Mrs. Merchant had a bridge tea Friday for Mesdames Turner, Patton, Hoyle, Hatfield, Cowin, Mills, Davis, Welsh, Miss Rockwell, of Junction City, Misses Ryan, Corcoran and Welsh. High scores were made by Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Davis and Miss Rockwell. Mesdames McBlain, Ryan, Patton, Rivers, Dickson, Clopton, Eastman and Miss Patton came at five for tea. Friday evening Mrs. Welsh had bridge for Mrs. A. D. Davis, Mrs. Hoyle and Miss Welsh.

The "Paul Reaney African Hunt" motion pictures were shown in the Junction City Opera House Friday evening and a number of post people attended. Mrs. J. P. Marley and Mrs. C. R. Lloyd left Saturday for El Paso, where they will join their husbands. Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Mills had an enjoyable dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Major and Mrs. Eastman, Mrs. J. A. Gaston and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Mott, N.J., May 25, 1914.

Major and Mrs. J. P. Tracy gave a charmingly appointed dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, Lieuts. M. S. Keene and R. S. Oberly. An enjoyable hop was held in the Du Pont gymnasium Saturday evening, the committee in charge being Capt. R. M. Mitchell, Capt. F. W. Clark and Lieut. B. S. Du Bois. Present: Major and Mrs. J. P. Tracy, Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, Dr. and Mrs. Tignor, Lieutenants Keene, Welshimer, Oberly, Du Bois and Hochwald, Mrs. Morris, the Misses Morris and Hepburn, of Philadelphia. The out-of-town guests formed a week-end house party at the bachelor building, their hosts being Lieutenants Oberly, Du Bois and Hochwald.

Master Bill Menges entertained the children of the Du Pont garrison at a lawn supper party Friday. Mrs. W. H. Menges assisted the small host in entertaining. Present: Major Tracy, Dixie, Gordon and Bob Edwards, Lawrence, Alberta, Dorothy, Dickie and Alice Mitchell, Dixie Kieffer, Bill, Bert and Helen Menges.

Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Mitchell entertained the Du Pont Auction Club Tuesday evening. Prizes were won by Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. J. N. Reynolds, Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Tignor, Lieutenants Keene and Oberly, of Du Pont; Mr. and Mrs. W. U. Keybold and Mrs. Charles Jefferson, of Delaware City.

Mrs. Howard Whitehead gave a large bridge party at the Salem Gun and Yacht Club Tuesday. Mrs. H. L. Freeland and Mrs. R. E. Haines went in from Mott. Miss Frances Mecom recently gave a dinner and informal dancing party for Lieuts. R. S. Oberly and B. S. Du Bois, of Du Pont, and Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines, of Mott, and others. Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Mason and small daughter, Anne, and Lieut. and Mrs. C. Thomas-Stable and son motored to Atlantic City on Saturday for a week-end stay.

The baseball season is well under way and much interest is being shown in the games. The schedule was arranged under the direction of Lieut. J. N. Reynolds.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., May 24, 1914.

The day is fine and thousands of people are enjoying an exciting game of baseball between the soldiers and a city team.

Mrs. Charles W. Mason, jr., has returned from a visit to relatives in New York. Mrs. Harvey H. Fletcher goes on Tuesday to her former home in Massachusetts, to remain with her mother during Lieutenant Fletcher's stay at Fort Niagara for target practice. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deering, en route from their delightful home in Honolulu to New York, came this week, to be guests of Major and Mrs. Sanford H. Wadhams.

Mrs. Honeycutt and children left Fort Porter on Thursday to meet the Lieutenant's mother in New York, the party sailing on Saturday for Europe, where they will join Lieutenant Honeycutt in Paris and will be abroad for some time. Mrs. Benjamin F. Castle asked the ladies of the garrison in for a cup of tea on Tuesday and a pleasant afternoon was spent sewing and chatting. Little Fritz Castle is spending a few days with his father, who is at Fort Niagara on target practice.

Capt. and Mrs. Ragsdale, the boys and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keller, motored to Niagara Falls in Captain Ragsdale's car on Saturday, spending an hour at the Clifton

House, Ontario, and meeting some of the distinguished visitors on the peace conference.

The officers of Fort Porter on Saturday evening attended the beautiful review by General Welch, of the 13th Royal Regiment, Canadian Militia, in the handsome 65th armory. Colonel Ross was in command. The trooping of the color by six companies, and the attack by two companies was impressive and realistic. Colonel Ross gave the service of his fine band for dancing, after the regiment had been dismissed. The 13th Royal was organized over thirty years ago. Many of its members have seen war service and received decorations. To-day Colonel Ross and his regiment were honored guests of Major Bandholtz at Fort Porter.

Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Jackson, Captain Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Ragsdale, Col. and Mrs. Harmon, Lieut. and Mrs. Lang and Lieutenant Mason, and a number of the children of the post enjoyed the circus this afternoon.

Mrs. S. S. Paine had a week-end visit from Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Kimball, of Bremerton, Wash. This evening Mrs. Paine is entertaining Capt. and Mrs. Ragsdale, Capt. and Mrs. Jackson and other friends at bridge. Every week Major Bandholtz is called upon to tell something new and interesting about the Philippines. One night recently he spoke before the Optimist Club on the unknown parts of the islands to an interested crowd.

The death in Buffalo of Mrs. Emma Pratt Jones, wife of Dr. Sumner Jones, and sister of Mrs. John Miller Horton, will be much regretted by many people stationed here now and in the past. Dr. Jones is president of the Country Club, and he and Mrs. Jones have been so kind in their courtesies to the Army and Navy people.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 18, 1914.

Mrs. Joseph C. Castner on Friday gave a bridge and five hundred party for Mesdames Young, Morrison, Osseward, Gibner, Chase, Parker, Fleming, Moore, Richardson, Rockwell, Ingalls, Hartz, Gill, Hagood, Saunders, Taintor, Weeks, Scott and Taylor, and Miss Polly Young and Miss Mae La Huis. Mrs. Hegeman gave a five hundred party on Thursday for Mesdames Jere B. Clayton, James Osseward, H. L. Taylor, Lucius Bennett, George C. Rockwell, Raymond C. Ingalls, W. H. Gill, William R. Scott, Scott, sr., R. H. Hagood, jr., Misses Anne Trotter and Mae La Huis.

Mrs. Richard C. Moore has as a week-end guest Mrs. Randolph Mason, of Portland. Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming gave a luncheon Thursday. Mrs. George C. Rockwell gave a surprise party to her husband Tuesday evening in honor of his birthday. A jolly evening was spent playing games. Present: Chaplain and Mrs. Osseward, Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Sweeney, Lieut. and Mrs. Gill, Lieut. and Mrs. Hagood, Miss Mae La Huis and Lieutenant Gibson.

Mary Louise Fry gave a birthday party Thursday afternoon and all the children of the post were present. Her little guests included Maud and Clara Louise Hartz, Ned Wilkes, Junior Richardson, George Clark Rockwell, Isabel Scott, Campbell Sweeney, "Bunny" Gibner, Elizabeth Sweeney, Caroline Chase, Ione Taintor and Irene and Dorothy Hegeman. Mrs. Samuel V. Ham entertained at bridge on Tuesday.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., May 24, 1914.

Mrs. Bailey returned to the post May 11 for a few days to close the house. She joined General Bailey in Washington May 16. On Friday the Misses Bailey left for Burlington, Vt., to visit relatives. Capt. and Mrs. Patterson had dinner at the Garden City Hotel May 13, in honor of the Misses Bailey and for Lieutenants Quinton and Osmun.

The first porch party of the season was given by Mrs. Patterson May 18, when she entertained all the ladies of the garrison at bridge. Prizes were won by Mesdames Steele, Kimberly, Gearhart and Sarraat. Mrs. Mitchell served tea and Mrs. Kimberly ice. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Mitchell are living at the bachelor building pending their departure for Fort H. G. Wright in June. On Monday Mrs. Steele had dinner for Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Wickham.

Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Cooper Tuesday. Mrs. Cross entertained the Card Club on Friday afternoon. An informal hop was held Saturday evening, a number of visitors coming over from Hempstead. Capt. and Mrs. Huntington had dinner before the hop for Dr. and Mrs. Carrigan, of Hempstead, Mrs. Steele, Major Pearce and Captain Collins.

The troops returned May 16 from two weeks spent in camp near Hempstead. In spite of the cool weather experienced all returned in fine condition. Colonel Cronkrite expressed much gratification at the condition of the men and at the success of the two weeks' work, which is believed to be the first undertaken under the new Field Service Regulations.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., April 15, 1914.

Major Ballou left last week, accompanied by Miss Ballou, for a trip to Japan. Before going Major and Mrs. Ballou had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Standiford, Lieut. and Mrs. Faris, Miss Ballou and Lieutenant Wood. Capt. and Mrs. Standiford were dinner hosts for Col. and Mrs. Butler before their departure for the States. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant, Capt. and Mrs. Shuman and Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith.

Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith had dinner for Major and Mrs. Ballou, Capt. and Mrs. Standiford and Capt. and Mrs. Shuman. Capt. and Mrs. Powers gave a farewell dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Butler, inviting Capt. and Mrs. Standiford, Mrs. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. Hester and Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith.

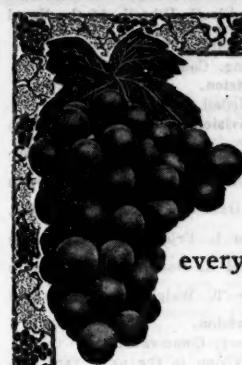
Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant sail today for China and Japan on a two months' leave. They were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Standiford. Lieut. and Mrs. Craft on Friday gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant, Capt. and Mrs. Wigenstein, Capt. and Mrs. Standiford and Capt. and Mrs. Shuman.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., May 1, 1914.

Colonel May has taken command and has already become most popular. Mrs. Powers is at Baguio with the children; so is Mrs. Wigenstein with hers. Mrs. Field is expecting her mother on the May transport. Lieut. and Mrs. Field and mother go to China and Japan May 22 on two months' leave. Dr. and Mrs. Craft leave May 5 for Augur Barracks, Jolo, for station. Capt. and Mrs. Standiford leave May 10 for Manila and sail May 18 for Augur Barracks. Captain Standiford has been made major of Philippine Scouts. The 3d Battalion left May 25 for target practice at Fort William McKinley.

A delightful hop was given April 24 for the departing ones. The dinners given during the last ten days are as follows: Lieut. and Mrs. Field entertained April 20 for Colonel May, Capt. and Mrs. Standiford, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Craft, Lieutenants Kuegle and Miller; Lieut. and Mrs. Paris entertained April 21 for Colonel May, Capt. and Mrs. Shuman, Capt. and Mrs. Standiford, Mrs. Richardson and Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith; Capt. and Mrs. Berry April 23 for Capt. and Mrs. Standiford, Lieut. and Mrs. Field, Mrs. Craft and Mrs. Richardson; Capt. and Mrs. Shuman, April 22, for Colonel May, Mrs. Ballou, Captain Powers, Lieut. and Mrs. Field, Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith and Lieut. and Mrs. Hester, and on April 29 they had as their guests Colonel May, Capt. and Mrs. Standiford, Lieut. and Mrs. Faris, Lieut. and Mrs. Craft, Mrs. Richardson and Lieutenant Clay.

Capt. and Mrs. Standiford entertained April 28 for Colonel May, Capt. and Mrs. Berry, Lieut. and Mrs. Faris, Lieut. and Mrs. Craft, Lieutenant Kuegle; on April 30 their guests



Welch's Follows the Flag

Wherever the army or navy goes, you can get Welch's. This unequalled beverage—just the pure juice of the choicest of all Concord grapes—is on sale practically everywhere they serve good things to eat and drink.

Welch's

"The National Drink"

In the social affairs of post and station life, Welch's is a most delightful and welcome feature. The most tempting punches can be made with it very quickly. How it is used for many other delicious drinks and dainty desserts is told in our free booklet of recipes, which we send anywhere on request.

Write us if unable to get Welch's of your dealer.
Sample four-ounce bottle, mailed, ten cents.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, New York



were Capt. and Mrs. Shuman, Mrs. Richardson, Captain Powers, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Meredith and Lieut. and Mrs. Hester.

FAREWELL TO COLONEL BUTTLER.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., April 15, 1914.

Col. William C. Buttler and Mrs. Buttler sailed for the States on the transport Thomas April 15. The departure of this popular commanding officer and his charming wife is a source of deep regret to their countless friends in this regiment and all over the Islands. In their honor the 24th Regiment held a brilliant reception on the evening of April 11. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Buttler, Capt. and Mrs. Shuman, Capt. and Mrs. Powers, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Capt. and Mrs. Beery. Happy response was made by Colonel Buttler to the numerous short speeches and toasts given in his honor. The regimental band furnished delightful music, one number being "Auld Lang Syne." As the first notes of this appropriate air sounded all present gathered about Col. and Mrs. Buttler and sang with them the words which so well expressed the sentiment in every heart. This was the real good-bye, although the entire garrison, with the band, was at the station on Monday afternoon to wave God-speed as the train pulled out for Manila.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. L. Field gave a beautiful dinner to Col. and Mrs. Buttler March 30, the marriage anniversary of Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce Bradford Buttler. Lieutenant Buttler is the son of the honor guests. The wedding note was sounded throughout the dinner. A description of the wedding of Lieut. and Mrs. Buttler was read by Lieutenant Field, who had been best man on that happy occasion. A toast was given to the popular couple, who are now stationed in far away Alaska. The response was made by Colonel Buttler. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Buttler, Capt. and Mrs. Beery, Lieut. and Mrs. Faris, Lieut. and Mrs. Hester, Mrs. F. H. Richardson and Miss Ballou. Capt. and Mrs. Charles Nelson entertained for Col. and Mrs. Buttler at dinner March 31, the marriage anniversary of Capt. and Mrs. Nelson. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Buttler, Capt. and Mrs. Wigenstein, Capt. and Mrs. Beery, Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith, Lieutenants Miller, Wood and Burt.

Capt. and Mrs. Powers gave a dinner April 8 for Col. and Mrs. Buttler, Capt. and Mrs. Standiford, Lieut. and Mrs. Hester, Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. F. H. Richardson and Lieutenant Wood. At the dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Shuman in compliment to Col. and Mrs. Buttler other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant, Capt. and Mrs. Powers, Lieut. and Mrs. Field, Dr. and Mrs. Gibson. Capt. and Mrs. Standiford gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Buttler, Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant, Capt. and Mrs. Shuman, Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith.

In honor of Col. and Mrs. Buttler a dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Caton, in Batangas, while Miss May Hamilton had a dinner-dance for Col. and Mrs. Buttler, April 13, at the Polo Club, in Manila. Colonel May gave a "rag" dinner for Col. and Mrs. Buttler "transport night" at the Army and Navy Club, Manila.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., May 8, 1914.

The County Fair was an even greater success than its most optimistic booster had hoped. Mrs. Menoher's suffragette parade was enthusiastically cheered. Mrs. Menoher marching near the head of the column, dressed in the arrow-headed black and white costume of Holloway jail, representing Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, accompanied by her daughter, Chrystabel, in the person of Mrs. Mason. Two "hunger strikers" were Mrs. Siner and Mrs. Neal. Around Mrs. Sturgis, who rode at the head of the column as Joan of Arc, were Mrs. Apple, the standard bearer, and Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Naylor. Mrs. Deems, in kimono, depicting the soon-to-be-enlightened East, with two little girls, also in kimono, came next. Then Mrs. Willyoung, in work apron and carrying a broom—the "badge of service," commanded visible respect. Mesdames Ennis, Jones and Glassford completed the Artillery company. Mrs. Beach led the Cavalry aggregation, all armed with yellow banners and "Votes for Women." Mrs. Butts led the militant 25th Corps, carrying large hatchets, and determined looks. Mrs. Howell led the 1st Infantry Invincibles, bearing aloft suffragette signs and transparencies. The popular side show of the Midway, Madame "Puahi's" Hula girls, outshined the original article. The dancers were popular young officers of the Artillery, and "Madame," one of the ladies of the regiment.

In the parade proper Miss Gertrude Hopkins was the Artillery Daughter, and rode in white habit and red scarf. Her attendants were Mesdames Martin and Andrews. The six battery guidons of the regiment were carried by the outriders, in white uniform and red scarfs. Miss Hortense Short was the Cavalry Daughter with yellow trimmings, which her attendants also wore. Behind her the Cavalry guidons were carried.

During the cabaret show Miss Katherine Winans and Lieutenant Watrous danced a tango. Later Mrs. Gaugler and Lieutenant Hineman gave a graceful interpretation of the new dancing. Miss Ruth Harrison, as Carmen, sang a Spanish song and danced the Habanera beautifully.

Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin Watkins were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford Wednesday afternoon and evening for the fair. Col. and Mrs. W. A. Glassford were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford for Thursday, while the Thomas was in harbor. Last Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Dodds had supper for Dr. and Mrs. Herbert, of Honolulu, Mrs.

Noonan, Mr. Herbert, Col. and Mrs. Menoher and Capt. and Mrs. Ennis.

Col. and Mrs. Menoher gave a pretty dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford, Lieut. and Mrs. McKinlay and Lieut. and Mrs. Martin. On Monday their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Ennis and Dr. and Mrs. Donovan. A number of Schofield families went home on the Thomas; Mrs. Scherer with her two boys, Mrs. Rich and little daughter, Mrs. Ganoe and Mr. Ganoe, sr., Mrs. McKinlay, Mrs. Harbold and two sons and Capt. and Mrs. Novak.

Honolulu, H.T., May 8, 1914.

Major Julius A. Penn had dinner Tuesday at the University Club, Honolulu, in honor of Gen. Clarence R. Edwards and for Major and Mrs. Case, Miss Betty Case, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Wilder, Mr. D. A. P. Newcomb, Mrs. Sara Newcomb, Major H. O. Williams, Lieut. R. C. Goetz, Capt. and Mrs. Massee, Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, Mrs. Phisterer, sr., and Major Penn. Col. and Mrs. Francis H. French gave a dinner Friday; also one on Saturday in honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, recent arrivals at Fort Shafter, other guests being Mr. Randolph and Mrs. Randolph, brother and mother of Mrs. Atkinson; Mr. Newcomb, Mrs. Sara Newcomb, Major M. A. De Laney and Mrs. Paris Fletcher. The ladies of Fort Shafter gave a reception Tuesday in honor of Mrs. William H. Carter. The Officers' Club, which was thrown open to the guests, was elaborately decorated with flags and palms and flowers. The 2d Infantry band furnished spirited music for dancing. To receive the guests were Mesdames Francis H. French, William H. Carter, B. W. Atkinson, George S. Gibbs and Cleveland C. Gee. Mrs. Tower, Mrs. Roe and Mrs. Smith served the ices, with Mrs. Scott at the tea table, and Mrs. Jamerson and Mrs. Lenihan at the punch bowl. About 350 guests called.

Major M. J. Lenihan has been ill for several days, but is progressing favorably. Capt. B. H. Watkins and Lieutenant Campanole are also on sick report. Admiral and Mrs. H. Brownson were among the passengers on the Tenyo Maru. Mrs. Frederick A. Cook, wife of Lieutenant Cook, 2d Inf., has been quite ill for ten days. She left Fort Shafter Monday to enter a sanitarium in Honolulu. Capt. and Mrs. George S. Gibbs will go to Schofield Barracks for station during June.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to May 26. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.

(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Roy C. Smith. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. William E. Rush. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1913). Capt. John H. Gibbons. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. Sailed May 23 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Key West, Fla., en route to Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. John C. Leonard. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as

THE BEST RIFLE ROD MADE

AN ENTIRELY NEW PRINCIPLE Cleans muzzle from breech. Will not stick or jam in barrel. Will not lose patch from rod while in bore.

Cal.	22	25	28	7mm	30	35	9mm
Price, \$1.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

All brass, three joints, steel screws, in canvas cases. Solid 22 cal. pistol rods \$1.25.

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follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George B. Evans. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. John J. Knapp. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward Simpson. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William B. Sims, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (torpedo flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. Sailed May 25 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DIXIE, tender, 12(b). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.
HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Conn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Manix. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle, Commander.
 Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PAULING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Tampico, Mexico.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Tampico, Mexico.
BURROWS (destroyer). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1913.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At Galveston, Texas.
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. Sailed May 24 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Boston, Mass.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. Sailed May 25 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.
FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum. At Tampico, Mexico. Sailed May 25 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Galveston, Texas. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.
CASSIN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.
BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.
PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Louis P. Davis. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
 Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.
FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Reuben B. Coffey. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
REID (destroyer). Lieut. Halsey Powell. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King, Commander.
TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
ROE (destroyer). Ensign Frank T. Leighton. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas R. Kurts. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Benyard B. Wygant. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Aquilla G. Dibrell. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.
 First Division.
 Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.
 Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
O-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupres J. Friedell. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
O-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
O-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
O-4 (submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
O-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Almirante Bay, Panama.

Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.
 Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-3 (submarine). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1913.) Ensign Edgar A. Logan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Dallas C. Laizure. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Division.

Lieut. Kenneth Whiting, Commander.
OZARK (tender). Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Lobos Island, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Elwin F. Cutts. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
K-2 (submarine). Ensign Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John V. Klemann. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas D. Parker. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Christian Örone. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
ONTARIO (hospital ship). Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
PATASCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Robert Rohange. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. John P. Judge. Sailed May 25 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Key West, Fla. Address there.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Chief Bsn. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tender). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. Cruising off the Campeche transport. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.
NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. William A. Moffett. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
HANCOCK, gunboat, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At Galveston, Texas. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. Sailed May 24 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At La Romana, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Lucius A. Bostwick. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At Puerto Mexico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Puerto Mexico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. Sailed May 19 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edw. E. Ebbels. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.
 Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in ordinary.
BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Lieut. William H. Allen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

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OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Otto C. Dowling. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enoch. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Capt. William F. Fullam, Commander.
 Send mail to Annapolis, Md.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). (Flagship of Captain Fullam.) Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At Annapolis, Md.
IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 16(b). Comdr. John F. Hinds. At Annapolis, Md.
ILLIOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a) 8(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At Annapolis, Md.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.
 Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Newton A. McCully. At Mazatlan, Mexico.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) Comdr. Waldo Evans. On the West Coast of Mexico.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. On the West Coast of Mexico.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West Coast of Mexico.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West Coast of Mexico.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. On the West Coast of Mexico.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Philip Andrews. On the West Coast of Mexico.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. On the West Coast of Mexico.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West Coast of Mexico.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. William W. Gilmer. On the West Coast of Mexico.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Diego, Cal.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Capt. Josiah H. McKean. On the West Coast of Mexico.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. On the West Coast of Mexico.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Toser. Sailed May 20 from San Francisco, Cal., for Mazatlan, Mexico.
 Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At Mazatlan, Mexico.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. On the West Coast of Mexico.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. On the West Coast of Mexico.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. On the West Coast of Mexico.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles L. Best. On the West Coast of Mexico.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Edwin Guthrie. On the West Coast of Mexico.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. John E. Pond. On the West Coast of Mexico.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. James L. Kauffman. On the West Coast of Mexico.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. On the West Coast of Mexico.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Jacob H. Klein. On the West Coast of Mexico.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-1 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1913). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At San Pedro, Cal.
F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.
CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-2 (submarine). Ensign Howard H. J. Benson. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William R. Munroe. At San Pedro, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
 The Charleston is the receiving ship at Puget Sound.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. William F. Gresham. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

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commend them to
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MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Shanghai, China.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Nagasaki, Japan.

Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Carleton B. Kear. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William G. Cole. At Shanghai, China.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.
PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koshler. At Olongapo, P.I.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Provost Babin. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Comdr. David E. Thelen. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. David E. Thelen. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Harry H. Forgas. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander. Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Paul J. Peyton. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.
DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Olongapo, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Cleveland McCauley. At Olongapo, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign James R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Rihelddaffer. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.
B-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABAREDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keene, master. At Nanking, China.
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Olongapo, P.I.
RAINBOW, transport, 12(b). Lieut. Gordon W. Haines. At Manila, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Lewis B. Porterfield. For the next few months this vessel will be conducting fishery investigations off the Oregon and Washington coasts. Address care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Port Arthur, Texas. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At Unalga, Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. La Caine. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

OYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle.

At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ISLA DE LUZON (gunboat), 10(b). Lieut. Joseph Baer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Comdr. Samuel S. Robison. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Falconer. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. The Marblehead is at the Mare Island Yard for repairs. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Sailed May 24 from Charleston, S.C., for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. William D. MacDougall. (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI (aeronautic station ship), 20(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Mustin. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief. Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Baltimore, Md. Address there. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed May 24 from Hampton Roads for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On the West coast of Mexico.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Comdr. Stephen V. Graham. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. Sailed May 20 from Mazatlan, Mexico, for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Almirante Bay, Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Comdr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Blon B. Bierer. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.

(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. Dock, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. On summer cruise. The itinerary of the cruise is as follows: Left Boston May 21, arrive Fayal, Azores, June 3, 2,100 miles; leave Fayal June 7, arrive Queenstown, Ireland, June 15, 1,100 miles; leave Queenstown June 23, arrive Southampton, England, June 28, 350 miles; leave Southampton July 9, arrive Amsterdam, Holland, July 12, 275 miles; leave Amsterdam July 21, arrive Havre, France, July 25, 265 miles; leave Havre Aug. 1, arrive Gibraltar Aug. 10, 1,280 miles; leave Gibraltar Aug. 15, arrive Madeira Aug. 21, 630 miles; leave Madeira Aug. 26, arrive Bermuda Sept. 17, 2,900 miles; leave Bermuda Sept. 24, arrive Boston Sept. 29, 750 miles; total miles, 9,650. Mail should be addressed to the ship in care of P.M., N.Y. city, using domestic postage. The Pannonia, sailing from New York the morning of Aug. 11, will carry the last mail which will reach the Ranger at Madeira, and the Caribbean, sailing on Sept. 16, the last mail reaching the ship at Bermuda.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Bsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Bsn. Thomas Macklin. Sailed May 24 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PERLA, Bsn. Gregory Cullen. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Bsn. John Danner. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). Lieut. Merritt S. Corning. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service."

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SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

TENNESSEE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Tennessee" under "Special Service."

FISH COMMISSION STEAMER.

FISH HAWK, Bsn. James J. O'Brien. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TUGS.

Acomac, Boston.
Active, Mare Island.
Alice, Norfolk.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk.
Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal.
Iwawa, Boston.
Massasoit, Norfolk.
Modoc, Philadelphia.
Mohawk, Norfolk.
Narketta, New York.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N. H.
Pentucket, New York.
Pontiac, New York.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapid, Cavite.
Rocket, Norfolk.
Samoset, Philadelphia.
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston.
Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.
Standish, Annapolis.
Tecumseh, Washington.
Traffic, New York.
Transfer, New York.
Triton, Washington.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Unadilla, Mare Island.
Waban, Guantanamo Bay.
Wahneia, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Baltimore, Charleston, S.C.
B-1, Norfolk, Va.
Columbia, Philadelphia.
Constitution, Boston.
General Alava, Cavite.
Indiana, Philadelphia.
Iowa, Philadelphia.
Massachusetts, Philadelphia.
Miancomoh, Philadelphia.
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Onida, Port Royal, S.C.
Panay, Cavite.
Potomac, abandoned off coast of Newfoundland.
Portsmouth, Norfolk.
Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.
Relief, Olongapo.
Somers, Norfolk.
Sterling, Charleston, S.C.
Terror, Philadelphia.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Annapolis.
Bailey, Annapolis.
Barney, Annapolis.
De Long, Charleston.
Du Pont, Newport.
Farragut, Mare Island.
Goldsborough, Mare Island.
Biddle, Annapolis.
Blakely, Newport.
Dalriga, Charleston.
Morris, Newport.
Thornton, Charleston.
Tingey, Charleston.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J.
Alleen, Providence, R.I.
Boston, Portland, Ore.
Concord, Seattle, Wash.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Foots, Newbern, N.C.
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Huntress, St. Louis.
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Washington, D.C.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 1234.)

14th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash. The 14th Battalion will sail for Alaska in June, 1914, to relieve the 30th Infantry.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Co. E, Camp John Hay, Benguet, P.I.; Cos. F, G and H, Camp Elledge, Laguna, P.I.—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911, and is permanently stationed in P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment on border patrol—address Eagle Pass, Texas.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 28.

20th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Cos. I, K, L and M, El Paso, on border patrol.

21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Camp McGrath, Batangas; C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.

25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.—arrived January, 1913.

26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 28.

29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska—regiment arrived in Alaska in June, 1912.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, F and G, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I.

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